

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., beg to announce the removal on September 1st, 1922, of their offices from No. 2, Queen's Road Central, to

No. 67, 69, Des Voeux Road.

(SITE OF THE OLD VICTORIA THEATRE)

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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THE GRAECO-TURKISH FIGHTING.

Some Uneasiness at Athens.

(By the Staff.)

Athens, September 3.

The evacuation of Eski-Shehr is the only official news available so far. A number of wounded have arrived, and the hospitals are being promptly organised. Uneasiness prevails owing to the laconic and infrequent Greek communiques. It is generally felt that most important events are impending, and persistent reports of Ministerial changes are current. Nevertheless, the general public remains calm, and special measures for the maintenance of order seem unnecessary.

Angora Claims Big Victory.

Paris, September 3.

Summing up the results of the big battle in Anatolia, an Angora communique claims that the offensive on the Anikar-Ahissar sector, after pressing uninterruptedly for five days, ended in the defeat of the Greek army, which was split in two. The northern army was completely destroyed and dispersed, while the southern suffered severe setbacks. The Tuluhan sector is retreating towards Ushak. Large quantities of war material and 150 guns of all calibres have been captured. The communique adds that Kutaya and Kadir have been occupied by the Turks.

EXCITING SCENES IN THE CITY.

Robber Gangs Busy.

PLUCKY WORK IN DES VOEUX ROAD.

Armed robbers, variously estimated to number between ten and twenty, operating in two gangs, broke out in the Western district at about 8.15 last night, and there were exciting doings when two of their number fell in with pedestrians in the streets and a desperate struggle ensued in both cases for the possession of arms with which the robbers were equipped.

A Plucky Indian.

The entry of the gangs, in the one case into a house at Wing Wo Street, and in the other, on to the upper floor of No. 80, Des Voeux Road Central, which are situated within near distance of each other, appears to have been unnoticed, until the sound of police whistles directed general attention to several men moving rapidly off through the streets. The sight was one to give rise to suspicions, and Mr. Matarni, an Indian assistant of the silk store of D. Chellaram, of Queen's Road Central, who happened to be at the Praya end of Wing Wo Street at the time, quickly closed in with a man whom he saw running towards him. A desperate struggle took place, in the course of which the fugitive succeeded in drawing a dagger with which he stabbed Mr. Matarni in the head. The next moment the fugitive was stretched out unconscious as a result of three severe blows on the head delivered by a victim who had followed him out of the house in Wing Wo Street. This foki was enjoying a pipe in No. 23, Wing Wo Street when it was invaded by the armed gang, and he followed the robber in question out of the shop carrying his bamboo pipe, which he rendered the robber harmless. The robber and Mr. Matarni were both taken to hospital.

Revenue Officer's Struggle.

In the second case, Revenue Officer Ward was standing under the verandah of the Sincere Store when he saw a man running down the road, his hands held tightly to his pockets, shedding notes and coins as he went. Though the Revenue Officer did not know it at the time, this was one of the gang that had visited No. 80, Des Voeux Road. As he rushed past, the officer caught him by the neck, but met with more resistance than he expected. So powerful was this robber that the officer states he had great difficulty in preventing him from reaching for a revolver which was in his breast pocket. A crowd had gathered whilst this struggle was taking place, but they did not watch it with keen interest, no-one rendered help. As a matter of fact, it was related afterwards that the money which the robber shed in his struggle with the plucky Revenue Officer was picked up by members of the crowd and very little of it returned to the owner.

Although a boxer of some repute, Revenue Officer Ward had become exhausted in his wrestle with his powerful adversary, but timely assistance soon came from a European, described as a ship's officer, and then, a Chinese detective. By this time the robber had succeeded in drawing his revolver, but his aim was deflected by the hold which the detective had on his wrist, and the bullet entered the man's own thigh instead. It is also stated that shots were fired by the detective and one of them passed through the robber's jacket but this is not borne out by the official report of the affair. The ship's officer was injured in the arm where the robber's teeth had taken a grip during the struggle.

With the combined strength of the three men, the robber was at length overpowered, handcuffed and a motor car was requisitioned to take him to the Police Station.

A POLISH COOK.

Carries Revolver While Drunk.

Joseph S. Yeyutoush, a Pole employed as a pastry cook at Messrs. Wiseman's, was charged before Mr. E. W. Hamilton this morning with being drunk and incapable in Ice House Street on Saturday night, and with being in possession of an automatic pistol containing one round of ammunition for which a permit had not been obtained from the Captain Superintendent of Police. Defendant made a statement that he had been refused a permit on application to the arms office. Sub-Inspector Macdonald, questioned, said that if defendant had applied for a permit the probability was that he would be refused, being a non-British subject.

Mr. D. M. Goodall, Manager of the Wiseman Cafe, said that defendant had been in his present employment for three years, and had always been a satisfactory man. The Magistrate—Has he got drunk before?—Yes, but nothing serious. He has been drunk sometimes on the first of the month, or on Saturday night.

Did you know he had a pistol?—No. Mr. Goodall added that defendant slept in the bakery by himself, and, feeling that that was a bit unsafe, had carried the arms for self-protection. Convicting defendant on both charges, his Worship, who was informed that the C.S.P. did not desire to press for a heavier penalty than \$50 on the major count, ordered the temporary confiscation of the arms, pending the application for the defendant for a permit on consultation with the C.S.P. In respect of the other charge a fine of \$5 was imposed.

Investigations carried out by the police up to a late hour last night have not brought further developments, and it looks as if the only one to be brought before the Magistrate tomorrow.

The Robbers' Haul.

Chung Fat, the tenant of No. 23, Wing Wo Street, was questioned by the police and he states that two men at about 8.15 entered his cubicle and, being threatened with a revolver and also a dagger, his wife had to surrender the key of the safe, with the assistance of which the robbers made a large haul of jewellery and money, the amount of which had not been definitely disclosed. The gang which visited No. 80, Des Voeux Road at the same time as the previous robbery, split up into two sections, one going on to the first floor, which was tenanted by a man named Ng Shing, and the other on to the third floor, occupied by the Tai Hing Cheung firm of importers and exporters. First binding and gagging the master, Ho Lin, they accorded the same treatment to his foki, after having driven them into a back room. From Ho Lin's pocket a key was taken which gave the three men of the firm access to the firm's safe. Money and jewellery of the total value of \$6,965, comprised the substantial haul taken in this case. The robbers were armed with revolvers. On the first floor the same tactics were followed, the tenants being bound and gagged, and huddled into one room during the quarter of an hour which the gang of six men took to run through the contents of the safe. A haul of \$4,900 in money and jewellery was made here.

Another Case. Over on the mainland, in the village of Sam Ka Chun, in Lyeemun district, there was yet another armed robbery. Early this morning, at about 3 o'clock, it is stated, six men armed with revolvers, entered a, mated by forcing open the door, and terrified, an elderly Chinese, by a show of violence, into confessing where they had hidden the family's money. It was stored in a cupboard, and was stolen by the robbers, who added to their haul a quantity of cheap clothing, making a total of \$147.

A 1920 MURDER.

Mr. Zeitlyn Objects to Old Procedure.

Ku Tai-mui, alias Ku Wing-kong, alias Ku Wing-kwong, the accused in the two and a half years old murder case, appeared before the Chief Justice (Sir Wm. Rees-Davies), at the Criminal Sessions, this morning. He was charged with murdering his step-mother, Tam Wai-ching, on February 29th, 1920.

The case for the Crown was conducted by the Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp), and Mr. E. Zeitlyn (instructed by Messrs. Lee and Russ) appeared for the defence.

The jury were Messrs. C. A. B. Brooke (foreman), F. E. Silva, J. L. Bromfield, S. M. Mayes, G. U. da Rosa, Chu Po-yan and G. F. da Silva.

The Attorney-General explained at the outset that the case was a simple one and he thought they would be able to deal with it in one day. Deceased was the concubine of prisoner's father. At the time of the murder accused was living next door to deceased and he appeared to be unemployed. It seemed that he was in the habit of visiting his step-mother and used to borrow money from her. On the day in question accused visited deceased about 9 o'clock and asked for money. He did not get any and came again about 11 o'clock and again at 1 o'clock. Upon being refused money the last time, accused drew a revolver. He was persuaded to go downstairs, but when he reached the door prisoner again produced his revolver and fired some shots. Deceased was struck in the head and fell down dead. Accused disappeared. He was searched for, but was not found until this year, when he was discovered in a house where his mother was living. When charged at the Police Station accused denied that he was the man for whom the police were looking.

The doctor who examined the body, the Attorney-General continued, was Dr. Scott. He had left the Colony and was not likely to return. Counsel was calling Serat. Dorling, who happened to stay for the post mortem and had the whole thing explained to him by Dr. Scott. Counsel proposed that Dr. Valentine should be in Court while Serat. Dorling gave evidence and he would then go into the box and, on the sergeant's evidence, say what the cause of death must have been.

The Attorney-General put Serat. Dorling in the box, but Mr. Zeitlyn asked that the evidence of fact be given before the medical evidence. It would be more advisable if he first of all heard the circumstances of the crime, so that he could put questions to the medical witness which he would not otherwise be able to do.

The Attorney-General pointed out that Mr. Zeitlyn had had the depositions and if anything fresh transpired the medical witnesses could be recalled. They had always followed this procedure for years and years and nobody had objected to it before. It had been done in the public interests for the last twenty years. His Lordship thought this was rather an exceptional case. He would give no ruling, but he saw no reason why it should not be done.

Serat. Dorling accordingly stood down and the evidence of fact was taken. The case is proceeding.

WEDDED AT HOME.

Thomson-Turner.

Mr. C. J. Thomson, first boarding officer of the Harbour Office, Hongkong, who is at present at home on leave, was married on June 20th, to Miss Mary Williamson Turner, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Turner. The wedding took place at 31, Abchurch Lane, London. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Canon...

KOWLOON CRIME.

Armand Buildings Again Burgled.

Armand Buildings, Kowloon, again figures in a case of burglary. A few days ago it was stated that burglaries were being carried out night after night in this vicinity, but the watch that the police have since kept appears to have been inadequate, for on Saturday Mrs. Evans, living at No. 5, reported that in the early morning jewellery and money of the total value of \$795 were stolen from her flat.

Mr. H. Large, 39, Nathan Road, reports that his flat was entered early yesterday morning by way of the verandah window, which was left open, and jewellery and money of the value of \$134 were stolen.

On her way home to Empress Lodge, Mrs. Johnstone was yesterday robbed by a Chinese, who came up from behind whilst she was walking in Salisbury Road and snatched a handbag containing a sum of \$5 from her hand. The man escaped.

House Coolie Sentenced.

A house coolie was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, this morning, with larceny of a pair of binoculars and other property, said to have been committed before the strike of houseboys in conjunction with the seamen's dispute. Sergeant Anderson, of the Water Police, stated that the police had reason to suspect the man of the theft of \$100 from Mrs. Avenell, a resident of Kowloon, and on going through his pockets they found a number of pawn-tickets relating to certain articles which, on production by the pawnbrokers concerned, were identified as having been stolen from Mr. W. Robertson, of the Kowloon docks. How this connection was traced was due to the resourcefulness of the Sergeant. Unable to find any identifiable mark on a bedsheet, he dipped it in water and when held against the light the name of Mr. Robertson stood out in one corner as clearly as it did before it was obliterated by Chinese ink.

The Magistrate imposed sentence of six months' hard labour. It was indicated that the man would be banished after serving this term.

His Worship remarked that he could not understand how a man with such a bad record as the defendant had (he had been banished in 1914 for three years for a similar offence) could be taken into service by Europeans. His Worship made an order that the binoculars be returned by the pawnbroker to Mr. Robertson, without charge. In the other articles, they were also to be returned on payment by Mr. Robertson of the small sum lent out, without interest.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Frank P. Long.

News has just been received by cable of the death of Mr. Frank P. Long, Manager of the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., at Yunnanfu, on August 30th.

The late Mr. Long was an American citizen, born at Portland, Oregon, in 1860, and was the second son of the late Mrs. S. E. Long, who passed away in Shanghai last September. He was for a number of years Manager of the B. A. T. Co. in Canton, from whence he was transferred to Yunnanfu in 1909, and had been stationed there until the time of his demise. The late Mr. Long was popular amongst his colleagues, as well as a large circle of friends here, in the Coast Ports and at Yunnanfu. He was unmarried but has left a number of brothers and sisters who deeply mourn his loss and for whom much sympathy will be felt in their sad bereavement.

The funeral took place at...

"HERCULES" SALE.

Judgment in Action Against Auctioneers.

In the Summary Court this afternoon, Mr. Justice Wood gave his decision in the recent action in which a merchant named Kwok Lat-ting sued Messrs. Hughes and Hough, auctioneers, in connection with the disposal of the War Department vessel Hercules. Plaintiff alleged that the ship was knocked down to him for the sum of \$10,000. It was stated during the hearing that the reserve price was £3,500. The ship was not handed over to plaintiff and he claimed damages. Judgment was given for plaintiff for \$10,000.

PERTINENT PARS.

Return of the prodigal long skirt kills the fatted calf.

If may sound foolish, but a live wire is never buried in debt.

It's a wise man who keeps quiet about catching a big fish. The report that women have ears has been verified.

Summer dresses haven't as many hooks, but have more eyes on them.

SWAN AND DUCK IN LIFE STRUGGLE.

A battle for life between a swan and a duck was watched by thousands of people from the banks of the river Avon at Bath. The duck ventured too near the swan and its young, and was immediately attacked. The two birds manoeuvred like rival cruisers and the duck finally sought safety by diving. The swan, however, caught it by the neck and held it under water in an attempt to drown it. It was at length rescued from its perilous position by the arrival of a Royal Humane Society rescue party in a punt. It is not unusual for swans to drown dogs by holding their heads under water with their beaks.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

A Steam Launch is for sale.—Page 4.
A teacher in the Swatow dialect is wanted.—Page 4.
Lane Crawford's advertise all-steel tennis posts.—Page 6.
Seasonable summer beverages are advertised by A. S. Watson & Co.—Page 6.

LISTEN!

Newspaper advertising reaches the buyers and goes into the homes.

"Rogues and Romance" is showing at the Coronet Theatre to-night, whilst at the Kowloon Theatre "The Woman in His House" is being screened.—Page 12.

The Bank Line advise consignees of the arrival of the "City of Sydney" from Europe.—Page 5.
Well-known Stars will be appearing in "Why Change Your Husband?"—Page 7.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 6.13/16d.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer—29.70. Temperature—79. Humidity—90.

Lighting Up-Time.

Lighting up-time today...

RABIES.

Dogs to be Muzzled.

Private E. King, of the King's Regiment, has been removed to the Military Hospital suffering from bites in the leg and chest inflicted by a crowd dog belonging to a Chinese living at No. 10 Choi Lung Street.

On Friday, the dog was seen coming about the barracks, barking at the mouth, and on the following day Private King was bitten. As the case might prove to be a serious one, the animal was immediately destroyed and the carcass removed to the bacteriological institute to be examined for traces of rabies. As a result of this incident, we hear that the law requiring the muzzling of dogs will be rigorously enforced.

PAKHOI NEWS.

Visit of Enemy Gunboat.

A Pakhoi correspondent writes under date of August 31st, as follows:

On the 29th, August, about 6 p.m., the Chinese gunboat Kwong-jung, towing a large three-masted junk, steamed into the harbour and anchored about a mile from the shore. These two craft said to be loaded with armed Chinese soldiers. The gunboat chored close to the s.s. Kaifong, which also had just arrived in port.

The military on shore soon discovered that they were enemies, and made preparations to attack them from the shore with artillery and machine guns. This caused panic in the town. One of the assaults here protested and advised the military on shore not to attack, as they were certain to make the s.s. Kaifong in a dark. This appears to have averted the attack. The terms the military on shore were that the gunboat and soldiers should render to them, whilst the men of the gunboat were that the military in Pakhoi should render to them. These terms, it is said, were made known to representatives of the Consul, who visited both parties.

On the 30th, August, about 3 p.m., just shortly after the s.s. Kaifong had left port, the military on shore commenced to attack the gunboat with artillery and machine guns. After a few shots had been fired at her she was moving out of the port. The gunboat replied with shrapnel and machine guns. There were some big splashes in sea, caused by the shells, and it was said that the gunboat was so far there is no report of casualties. A boycott against the s.s. Kaifong here still continues.

GRANT FOR CHEQUERS.

A grant for Chequers estate (Prime Minister's residence), on of rates, has been made by Board of Agriculture on the action of the Wycombe...

CHINESE NEWS.

Canton M.P.'s Mollified.

Peking, Sept. 3rd.—It is reported that several Chihli leaders, including Feng Yu-shiang, Hsiao Yao-nan, Tsai Cheng-shun and Chi Hsieh-yuan, have circulated a telegram opposing the proposed federated system of provincial autonomy.

The trouble between the Southern members of the Extraordinary Parliament of 1919 and the Chairman of the two Houses has been brought to an end. It appears that the Chairman entertained the members on Friday to dinner, at which they explained that the members had no legal ground for reinstatement but promised that a Commission of Political Research be appointed, of which the members in question shall be members. This gave satisfaction and a Cabinet mandate was last evening issued accordingly.

Mandates issued last night proclaim the prohibition of lotteries throughout China; appoint Tsai Cheng-shun at Tuli in charge of military affairs in Kiangsi; and appoint as Commissioner for Opium Suppression, Sak Chang-ping for Fukien and Anhui, Li Kai-hsien for Shensi and Hupeh, Sun Tao-jin for Kansu and Chinese Turkistan, and Cheng Tao-yuan for Suiyuan.

MALAY FOOTBALL.

Surprise for Singapore.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Singapore, September 4. In the Malaya Cup soccer final, Kuala Lumpur and Selangor unexpectedly defeated Singapore (the holders) by 3 goals to 2.

BOXING IN MALAYA.

A Chinese Victory.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Singapore, September 4. For the Lightweight Championship of Malaya, the Chinese, "Batling" Key, beat Waller in one round for a substantial purse.

MAN-OF-WAR AS TRAMP.

A Japanese man-of-war, built in England many years ago, has just been found to be commissioned as a tramp in Japanese coastal waters. The Japanese Government placed the order for her in England very shortly after the visit of Commodore Perry to Japan, her length being 180 ft. and her speed 10 knots. As a matter of fact she was purchased a considerable time ago by a merchant, but only recently has her history come to light through the activity of the Yokohama water police.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

INTER-ALLIED WAR DEBTS.

Paris, Sept. 2.

In a lengthy reply to the Balfour Note of August 1st, M. Poincaré says that the French Government highly appreciates the noble and courteous terms thereof. He agrees that the Reparations problem cannot be finally solved unless it is linked with the problem of Inter-Allied debts, and he considers that this question should be examined as soon as possible from all aspects at a conference of all the Allied States concerned.

M. Poincaré proceeds to contend that the Inter-Allied War Debts and Reparation debts cannot be assimilated.

The former were contracted for the great, common aim, which, from a moral viewpoint, would justify cancellation, whereas the German Reparation debt was the result of wilful destruction and was destined for the payment of pensions due and losses inflicted by Germany. Reparation for damage wrought must have priority over all other settlements.

M. Poincaré proceeds to say that there can be no question of France contemplating any settlement of her War debt so long as her outlay for the reconstruction of the devastated regions is not covered by Germany, directly or by a transaction enabling the speediest mobilisation of an adequate portion of Germany's debt; but once Germany has fulfilled this obligation, the French Government would not be opposed to the consideration of a general settlement of International debts.

Continuing, he says France is obliged to distinguish between debts due to the United States and Britain, part of the former being contracted after the Armistice for the purchase of American stocks which were re-sold for the benefit of the French Treasury.

Moreover, the United States entered the War without her existence being directly threatened, whereas Britain, like France, had to safeguard not only her independence and territory but the lives, property and means of existence of her nationals. M. Poincaré then contends that the British claim in equity should be subject to revision and says that the eventual settlement of Inter-Allied debts must be preceded by the establishment of the amount of debts upon an identical equitable basis, and the settlement must be as general as possible. France asks to be treated as she treats the joint Allies, having no idea of demanding payment for sums owing her by her Allies which at present are morally and materially inadmissible. The reply concludes that subject to the foregoing reservations, the French, like the British Government, considers that a general settlement of these debts, if brought about by mutual sacrifices, would be profitable to humanity.

London, Sept. 2.

"Is America at last unbending?" is the question asked in connection with the French Cabinet's suggestion of an All-Allied meeting. It is pointed out that America's representation on the Reparations Commission has been previously marked by the policy of apparent unyieldingness. He was yesterday permitted to speak, and his counsel was admittedly helpful.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington transmits the statement, made at the White House, declaring that although the time has not yet come for America to enter the European arena, her participation will eventually be inevitable, and stating that Europe's beginning to realise that world-wide rehabilitation depends on the settlement of the International Debt question, including Reparations, and when Europe completely grasps this fact, America will no longer withhold her counsel.

Further testimony of Europe's "awakening" is given in a speech in London by Governor Cox, who declared that he was recently impressed by the stupendous democratic developments in Europe, adding that both honour and interest precluded America's deserting those democracies whose birth she helped.

Paris, Sept. 3.

Notwithstanding the passage in the Reparation Commission's resolution regarding the possibility of ultimate reduction of Germany's external obligations, M. Poincaré has written to a correspondent, declaring that no reduction of Germany's debt to France could be admitted, and the Government will only agree to a reduction of German external obligations subject to a general settlement, including liquidation of all Allied debts.

SIKH SHRINES.

Amritsar, Sept. 2.

The police have placed cordons around the Sikh shrines to prevent the approach of bands of Akalis, a number of whom were slightly injured in the course of disturbances. The situation is now under control and the Government announces its intention to frame legislation for the better management of the Sikh shrines. Meantime it will not tolerate any encroachment on private property in charge of a priest of a shrine.

Amritsar, Sept. 3.

The situation as regards the Akali disturbances is worsening. More Akalis are concentrating and are determined to break the police cordon round the disputed shrine at Gurnakabagh. The police have hitherto succeeded in dispersing them.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST U.S. CONSUL.

Washington, Sept. 2.

The Government is not convinced of the misconduct of its consular representatives at Newcastle, but will not re-open the Consulate until proper investigation has been made. The wish has been expressed at the White House that Americans should interest themselves more in the American marine. This is regarded as indicating the tendency on the part of the officials to approve, rather than disapprove of the action of the Newcastle Consulate officials. The State Department was surprised at the cancellation of the exequaturs, as the British Foreign Office had been requested to defer action pending investigation.

AMERICAN COAL STRIKE.

Philadelphia, Sept. 3.

The anthracite owners have agreed to continue the pre-strike wage rates until August, 1933. It is believed the coal strike will thus be definitely settled, since the miners previously agreed to the proposal.

INSURRECTION IN THE UKRAINE.

Warsaw, Sept. 2.

An insurrection has broken out in the Ukraine, with the apparent object of preventing the Soviet authorities requisitioning crops.



"The wharves were the chief meeting place of the sailors. There they would gather, puffing their pipes of rich Virginia tobacco, the white telling merry tales of foreign ports."
—Old Virginia Days.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MEXICO'S POLICY.

Mexico City, Sept. 2.

In a speech, opening Congress, President Obregon stated that Mexico's attitude had not changed as regards the signing of a treaty with America before the United States had extended recognition.

A noteworthy point was that the speech did not recommend the amendment of the article in the constitution which asserts the Government's title to oil and mineral deposits.

THE SHOOTING OF BELGIAN SOLDIERS.

Brussels, Sept. 2.

The Acting Mayor, the Commissioner of Police, a cafe-keeper and his son and two German policemen at Obercasel have been arrested in connection with the shooting of Belgian soldiers (referred to in Saturday's telegrams). The Inter-Allied Commission has established a curfew hour.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, Sept. 2.

In his White House statement, President Harding said that he also in some measure favoured the resumption of trade relations between America and Russia. Notwithstanding the breakdown in the recent informal negotiations thereabout, he hoped that a path might still be found.

DUCHESS OF ALBANY DEAD.

London, Sept. 2.

The Duchess of Albany has died on the Continent. The King has ordered four weeks' Court mourning. [The Duchess of Albany was born in 1861. She was Princess Helene, daughter of the then reigning Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont. The Duke of Albany, who died in 1834, was the son of Prince Leopold, the youngest son of Queen Victoria.]

(Continued on Page 3.)

KOWLOON'S UNION
CHURCH.Government Declines to
Reconsider.

"The Government has definitely refused to reconsider the possibility of granting a site in King's Park for the proposed Union Church, Kowloon."

The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, making this announcement yesterday morning, remarked that it was difficult to account for this extreme stiffness of attitude, unless considerations which had not as yet come to light lay behind it. Whether could be accounted for or not there it was; and it looked like blighting the project. King's Park had not been kept solely for recreational purposes. A site was granted for the Diocesan Girls' School and it was being freely said that the present enterprise had had Diocesan colour it would have been given a more sympathetic reception. As to that, he would say, representing a congregation good terms with its ecclesiastical neighbours, that it was unfortunate that Government favours went freely in one direction, while only good turn the Union Church had asked of it in 80 years' history was met with a series of impossible suggestions. It was to be hoped some way out would be open for the present matters would be to remain as they were.

LAST OF HIGH CONSTABLES
Alderman J. R. Fegherby,
the mayor of the borough, a
one of the last high constables
England, has died at Gillingham
Kent.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 2.)

THE GRAECO-TURKISH WAR.

London, Sept. 2.

News of the operations in Asia Minor continues to be meagre and vague, but apparently the Kemalists offensive at present has spent much of its force. It has not achieved its object in outflanking the Greek main body and threatening Bursa, but has compelled the Greeks to retreat to Ushak on a line between Ahum-Kara-Hissar and Smyrna, all of which objectives have been mentioned in recent despatches from Constantinople. The latter indicate that the Turks at the commencement of the attack outnumbered the 30,000 Greeks on the Ahum-Kara-Hissar front by about 10,000, and were exceedingly ably led and well supplied, especially with artillery and automobiles. Their losses, alleged both in Athens and Constantinople, are said to be heavy, and it is doubtful whether Mustafa Kemal will be able to form a third army to operate in the direction of the Straits, as Constantinople credits him with the intention of doing.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the whole of the Greek army has been ordered to concentrate on the Ushak line, where there are strong mountain positions covering the railway to Smyrna, and where it is hoped the Kemal advance will be arrested.

The Ministers of War and the Interior have returned to Athens from Smyrna and have reported to the Cabinet, according to the newspapers, that they do not consider the situation dangerous or critical. They state that the Greek retirement is proceeding without any serious pressure and that the Greek losses are slight compared with the Kemalists'.

Athens, Sept. 2.

A semi-official message admits that the Turks advanced between 50 and 100 miles, but declares that they are unable to continue owing to lack of communications. The capture of Eklishehr is denied.

London, Sept. 2.

The question of the Near East will be thrashed out at a Conference at Venice attended by the British, French and Italian Commissioners from Constantinople, and representatives of the Athens, Constantinople and Ankara Governments, which will probably shortly be summoned.

Britain having yesterday replied to the recent French note, generally accepting the latter's proposals, the conclusion of the Three-Power armistice is not regarded as an essential preliminary to the Conference. The question of the Greek evacuation from Asia Minor is left open, but Britain does not object to discuss the evacuation if the prospects of the Conference appear satisfactory. The British reply emphasises the necessity of strong guarantees of protection to the non-Turkish minorities in Asia Minor; but it is felt that the question of evacuation is rendered very difficult owing to the Turkish atrocities.

Athens, Sept. 2.

An official communiqué admits the evacuation of Eklishehr.

OBITUARY.

London, Sept. 2.

Mr. F. W. Dickinson, Chief Editor of Reuter's, died suddenly this afternoon.

Reuter sends the following tribute.—The death of Mr. Dickinson will be a severe blow to Reuter's staff all over the world, to which his personal distinction, charm, intellectual power, and capacity for work endeared him. Few heads of a great organisation could have enjoyed such devotion and filial affection as he inspired in his colleagues. His intellectual attainments were only equalled by his modesty and self-effacement. Not the least among his accomplishments was the gift of languages. Mr. Dickinson was well-known and highly esteemed not merely in the European capitals but overseas in the Dominions, India and the Far East. Mr. Dickinson was at the office on Friday and to all appearance was in the best of health and spirits, having recently returned from his annual holiday. He attended a luncheon to the Reuter staff given by the Chairman, Mr. Roderick Jones, in honour of Mr. J. S. Dunn, General Manager in South Africa, on the eve of the latter's return to Capetown. Two hours later he went home, merely remarking that he felt unwell. The doctors were summoned, but gradually he got worse and died peacefully at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

AUSTRIA'S PLIGHT.

Geneva, Sept. 2.

The Council of the League of Nations discussed the Austrian emergency resolution and referred the matter to the Financial Commission to suggest measures of alleviation.

Vienna, Sept. 2.

As a result of the extraordinary currency situation, cabs, vans and handcars were pressed into service to-day to carry the immense packages of notes from the bank to pay August wages, employees frequently receiving bundles weighing three or four pounds. Some are only able to get part of their wages, owing to the shortage of big notes. There was an increase in the note circulation last week of 244 millions.

THE DAVIS CUP.

Forest Hills, Sept. 2.

In the Davis Cup challenge round of the doubles, the Australians Patterson and O'Hara Wood beat the Americans Tilden and Richards, 6-4, 6-0, 6-3.

In the Singles the American Johnston beat the Australian Anderson, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSEMBLY.

London, Sept. 2.

Representatives of Britain, India, Canada and Australia have left London to attend the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva.

The British delegates include Mrs. Combe Tennant, the wife of a Welsh magistrate and the prospective Coalition-Liberal candidate for the Forest of Dean. She goes in an advisory capacity as a substitute delegate to watch the interests of women.

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS SUSPENDED.

Berlin, Sept. 2.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* and *Koelnische Zeitung* have been temporarily suspended, the latter for publishing articles containing insults to the Allies.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMER AGROUND.**

Shanghai, Sept. 2.

The Pacific Mail Company's liner President Cleveland went aground on Tung-sha Spit last night. It is expected that the vessel will be refloated this morning. There is no danger.

[The Tung-sha Spit has been the cause of numerous wrecks. The Shingei Maru came to grief there in the typhoon a few weeks ago.]

SHANGHAI SWIMMERS.

Shanghai, Sept. 2.

Two Shanghai records were broken at the swimming gala. C. N. Brown won the quarter mile in 6 mins. 26.15 secs. and L. Goldman threw the ball 75 ft. 4 ins.

EARTHQUAKE IN FORMOSA.

Shanghai, Sept. 2.

Sincawei Observatory reports a violent earthquake this morning, but is unable to estimate the distance.

Tokyo, Sept. 2.—A severe earthquake at 3.15 this morning at Taipei, Formosa, did considerable damage. Loss of life is feared, but there are no particulars.—Reuter.

SUNKEN JAPANESE WARSHIP.

Tokyo, Sept. 1.—Nineteen bodies, including that of the Nishiki's Commander, Kaga, have been recovered, according to latest advices.—Reuter.

HONAN BANDITS.

Peking, Sept. 2.—A letter from Kailenz reports that three Japanese women, whom outlaws seized at Shanchow have been liberated. One was detained for twenty-four hours. The foreign railway employees are believed to be still in captivity.—Reuter.

CHINESE POLITICS.

Peking, Sept. 2.—The report current yesterday that Wang Chung-hui would resume the duties of Premier is denied. The Premier is still in hospital, where he was interviewed to-day, by Chang Yin-hua regarding the latter's visit to Paoingfu and Loyang, and reiterated his refusal to return to office. Efforts are still being made, however, to induce Wang Chung-hui to resume, the latest being a communication from Song Shuan-feng, who thinks that failing Tang Shao-yi's acceptance, Wang Chung-hui is the most suitable person to lead.

Kao Kung-hung has meanwhile returned to office, having won his point regarding responsibility for educational expenses. In order to meet urgent need, the Director of the Peking *ortol* to turn over \$150,000 to the Presidency for payment of salaries. The striking officials of the High Court have resumed work as the result of the compromise effected by Chan, Yao-tseng.—Reuter.

CHINA'S OPIUM.

Peking, Sept. 2.—Following a discussion at yesterday's Cabinet meeting, it was decided to ask the President to issue strict orders to the provinces to enforce the prohibition on the transportation, sale and cultivation of opium, and despatch special delegates to investigate. A mandate hereafter is expected shortly.—Reuter.

Geneva, Sept. 2.—The Council of the League of Nations has adopted the proposal of the Opium Committee, favouring the invitation to the Chinese Government to thoroughly investigate opium cultivation in China. The Council has approved of the formation of a sub-committee of experts by the Hygiene and Opium Commissions to promote researches with the view to ascertaining the quantities of opium required for legitimate medical and scientific purposes.—Reuter.

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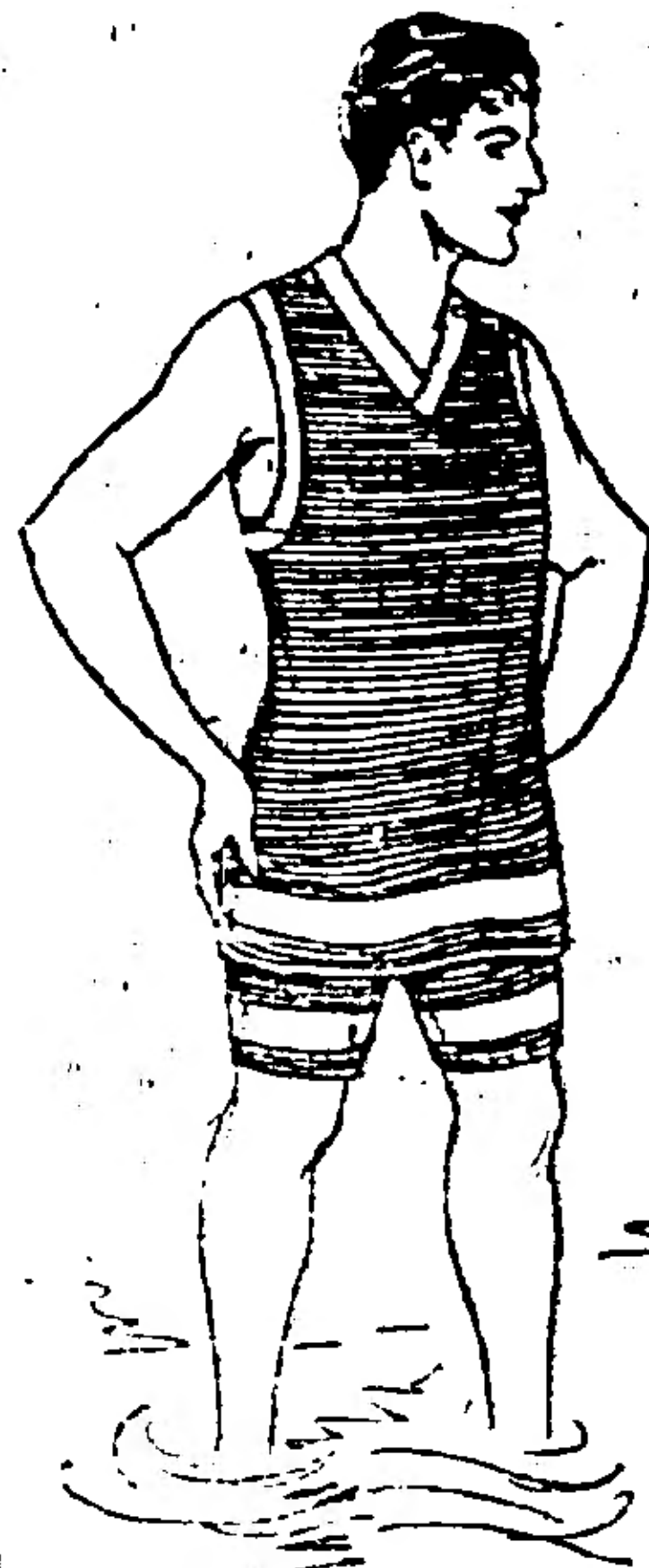
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APPLICATIONS for positions wanted from I.C.S. students who have completed half or more of course of training. Send particulars in writing to P.O. Box No. 483.

WANTED—Godown-keeper, Indian preferred, must be strong, energetic and willing, speak and write English and furnish bond or chop guarantee for \$5,000.00—good prospects. P. O. Box No. 370.

WANTED—EUROPEAN (Romanian Carpenter), 18 years in Europe and two years in China, with experience in reinforced concrete building, seeks position as overseer. Apply Box No. 772 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED: Stenographer and typist to do special piece of work, in spare time. Apply by letter only—V. 179 and St. Hongkong.

WANTED—Chinese Swallow Dialect Teacher required. Apply to Box No. 777 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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For Freight etc. apply to the Agents.
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S.S. "SUN" leaving 12th. July.
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BEG TO ANNOUNCE to the general public the arrival of their new coffee roasting machine for the best quality Mocha and Java coffee, which can be had at the above address.
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WISHING to buy two Iron or Steel steamers of 1800 to 2000 tons carrying capacity, coal or oil burning, double bottom, about 10 miles speed and about 8 years old. I shall be pleased to receive offers, to Box No. 775 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

HONGKONG CLUB NOTICE.

THE Second Yearly Drawing of Debentures (1920 issue—\$10 each) of the Hongkong Club, Payable on Saturday, the 30th September 1922, will be held in the Club House at 11 o'clock, a.m., on Friday, the 8th September 1922.
Holders of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.
By Order,
A. H. ABBAS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1922.

S. S. "TUNGSHING" STRANDED IN SWATOW HARBOUR.

MESSRS. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.—General Managers Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Hongkong, are prepared to receive Tenders for the temporary repair, floating, and delivery of the above steamer her stores, apparel and tackle, afloat, in the Harbour of Swatow, in a condition for proceeding to Hongkong.
Permits for inspection of vessel as she now lies, will be issued on application to the above.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD. NOTICE.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Fifty cents (50 cents) per share has been declared for the half year ending 30th June 1922.
Such Interim Dividend will be payable on and after Monday the 11th September, at the offices of the Company, where shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
THE REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be closed from the 30th August, 1922, until the 11th September 1922, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.
By order of the Board of Directors,
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

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THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1) per share for account 1922 will be payable on MONDAY the 18th September 1922.
Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Saturday, 9th September, to Monday, the 18th September 1922, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Society will be held at the Head Office of the Society, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on Tuesday, the Fifth day of September 1922, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the Meeting held on the 18th day of August 1922, and of confirming if thought fit the following Resolution as a Special Resolution:
That the new Articles already approved by the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Society to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.
Dated this 19th day of Aug., 1922.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on Tuesday, the Fifth day of September 1922, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the Meeting held on the 18th day of August 1922, and of confirming if thought fit the following Resolution as a Special Resolution:
That the new Articles already approved by the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.
Dated this 19th day of Aug., 1922.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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That the new Articles already approved by the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.
Dated this 19th day of Aug., 1922.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

NOTICE. RABIES.

A case of rabies having been verified in May Road the attention of dog owners is drawn to paragraph 2 of the "Dogs" regulations requiring owners to report any suspected case to the nearest Police Station.
The Public are also requested to report any suspicious case that comes to their notice either to the Police or the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon direct.
G. R. SAYER,
Head of the Sanitary Department.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

AS from the 1st September, 1922, the HEAD OFFICE of the above Company will be located on the Second Floor of Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1922.

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FILMING THE PHILIPPINES.

An Elaborate Scheme.

During the early part of next year the picturing of all scenic views and historic points in the Philippine archipelago will be started by Pathe Freres motion picture company, it was announced by L. C. Hutt of that company, who arrived at Manila on the T. K. K. liner Taiyo Maru.
Mr. Hutt was in Manila two years ago and took some aerial views of the city and the surrounding provinces from an aeroplane. He said that he will make an extended stay in the Philippines touring the islands from the north to south and picturing points of interest, after returning from India and other places in the far east, where they will be the guests of royalty, at tiger-hunting in the Straits Settlements, Siam and India. At present he and his colleagues are on their way to fulfill a commission for the Pathe Moving Pictures Corporation which has ordered several films reproducing exciting events in the jungles.
While in the Straits Settlements, the travellers are to be entertained by the sultan of Johore. In India the two cinema men are to be the guests of the Maharajah of Gwalior.
In Siam the king is to be the host, and has promised to show the Americans some intimate details of tiger-hunting.
Mr. Hutt stated that the Pathe Motion Picture Corporation goes out to make films for 16,000 movie theatres in the United States. Each of these theatres has a seating capacity of from 500 to 2,000 persons, so that he said, in the course of operation of a film in one night the scene in any country presenting the actual life of the people is laid before more than 30,000,000 people in the United States.

CHINESE COOLIES AND RAILWAY.

Ignorance and sheer luck are the outstanding features of a railway story which comes from Newchuan. Two Chinese coolies seem to have gone to sleep on the railway line just outside the city, but while one used the rail as a pillow, the other was contented with a poorer accommodation for his head, and adopted the extreme end of the sleeper. An express train came along, and the coolie who had selected the rail had his head ground to pulp. According to reports from the scene of the tragedy the other coolie was not even awakened by the passage of the train.

DR. BELL'S CAREER.

His First Attempts at Telephony.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, died at 2 a.m. on August 3 at Beinn Breagh, his estate near Baddeck, Nova Scotia.

Although the inventor had been failing in health several months, he had not been confined to bed and the end was unexpected. Late on August 1 his condition became serious and Dr. Kar, of Washington, a cousin of Mrs. Bell, a house guest and a Sydney physician, attended him.

With Mr. Bell when he died, besides Mrs. Bell, were a daughter, Mrs. Marian Hubbard Fairchild, and her husband, David G. Fairchild, of Washington. The inventor leaves another daughter, Mrs. Elise M. Grosvenor, wife of a Washington magazine editor.

Dr. Bell was buried on the top of Mount Beinn Breagh, a spot chosen by himself.
The grave is at a point overlooking the town of Baddeck, Cape Breton. The sweeping vista from the mountain top, so admired by Mr. Bell, stretches far over the Bras D'Or Lakes. Sunset, chosen as the moment when the body will become forever a part of the stately hills, glides the waters of the lakes until they are really what their name means—"The Lakes of the Arm of Gold."

THE FIRST TELEPHONE CALL.

Forty-seven years ago a young man working in the cellar of an old New England homestead, after experimenting fourteen months, picked up a length of wire and spoke through it. The words were not important.

"Mr. Watson," he called to his assistant, "come here, I want you."

The next year the youth brought his invention to this city to the Centennial Exposition, and while scientists, emulating those who scoffed at Columbus and Goodyear and Fulton, said "it could not be done," he showed it could be done. In 1915 the inventor stood in New York and talked to San Francisco to the man who had been his assistant just forty years earlier.

Mr. Watson, are you there?
The answer came back even plainer than it was in that first experiment. From the few feet of wire there has grown in forty-seven years a gigantic utility with millions of miles of wire covering the continents in every nook and cranny of the world where man has need or desire to talk to his fellow.

As early as 1830 Dr. Bell was experimenting with a radiophone; in 1834 he wrote a monograph on "Communication With Vessels at Sea by Radiophone." He was the first to suggest the use of X-rays and radium in the treatment of cancer. He made notable improvements in the lifeboat, which suggestions were utilized during the World War. He also had a part in promoting naval efficiency by his speed-boat and his portable target.

One of Dr. Bell's other special interests continued to be the teaching of speech to the deaf. He organized the American Association to promote the teaching of speech to the deaf and founded the Volta Bureau in 1887. In connection with these activities he published "The Education of Deaf Children" and a number of other books which are standard works on this subject.

After taking up his residence in Washington in 1881, Dr. Bell became active in the intellectual life of the capital city. He helped establish Science, a weekly journal of scientific progress, which later became the official journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Dr. Bell was also an active promoter and experimenter in aerial locomotion. In 1881 he placed a fund at the disposal of Samuel Pierpont Langley, then secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and now dead, to aid the pioneer study on aviation.

CONNECTED WITH LEARNED SOCIETIES.

Dr. Bell formerly was president of the National Geographic Society, and was senior trustee of the society at the time of his death.

The list of honours conferred upon Dr. Bell include besides the Volta prize and the honorary degree from Heidelberg, the distinction of Officer de la Legion D'Honneur, the Albert Medal of the Society of Arts, London, the Elliott-Cresson Medal from the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia and the Academy degree of honorary Ph. D. National Deaf Mute College (now Gallaudet College), Wurtzburg, LL. D. Illinois College, Harvard, Amherst, St. Andrews, Edinburgh, Queens, Toronto, George Washington, Dartmouth and S. C. D. Oxford.

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incis College, Harvard, Amherst, St. Andrews, Edinburgh, Queens, Toronto, George Washington, Dartmouth and S. C. D. Oxford.

The news of Dr. Bell's death prompted many expressions of regret. Thomas A. Edison, from West Orange, N. J., telegraphed as follows:

"I am sorry to learn of the death of Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the first telephone. I have always regarded him very highly, especially for his extreme modesty."

President Harding, in a message to Mrs. Bell, said:
"The announcement of your eminent husband's death comes as a great shock to me. In common with all his countrymen I had learned to revere him as one of the great benefactors of the race and among the foremost Americans of all generations. He will be mourned and honored by humankind everywhere as one who served it greatly, unflinchingly and unselfishly."

Leonard H. Kinnard, president of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania and Associated Companies, paid the following tribute:

"The passing of Alexander Graham Bell is cause for profound regret on the part of every one associated with the great industry built up as a result of his inventive genius.
"Dr. Bell was more than a result of his inventive genius.
"Dr. Bell was more than a scientist and inventor. He was a man with a most attractive personality, an affectionate disposition, kindly, considerate and courteous."

Dr. Bell's death recalls the litigation that extended over a period of eight years to determine whether Dr. Bell or Daniel Drawbaugh, of Eberly Mills, Cumberland County, was the inventor of the telephone. Mr. Drawbaugh died eight years ago.

The United States Supreme Court decided in Bell's favour in 1888.

Bell had keen interest in the success of the Sequi-Centennial Exposition. Such interest was expressed by him in a letter which he sent Mayor Moore on March 22 last from his home in Washington. Mayor Moore had asked Dr. Bell for a first-hand account of the demonstration of the telephone here in 1876. Dr. Bell replied he had not sufficient time to prepare such an account, but he added, "If I am here in 1926, I will consider it again."

CHANNEL SWIM FAILURE.

After being in the water for 16½ hours Michel, the French swimmer, had to give up his attempt to swim the Channel. He entered the water at Cape Grisnez at 8.40 p.m. The conditions were fairly favourable, a steady breeze caused a little broken water. After daylight he was about 10 miles from the French coast. The flood tide took him up channel, but when it turned the swimmer caught the set off of the ebb tide about four miles off the Foreland, and as he was being taken gradually from the shore it was useless to continue.

NEW ZEALAND LINER IN COLLISION.

"Pussyfoot's" Story.

On July 21 the Weymouth pleasure steamer Victoria brought off nearly 300 of the passengers of the liner Remuera, of the New Zealand Shipping Company.

In a dense fog between Usabai and Portland Bill the Remuera was struck on the starboard side by the Marengo, of the Ellerman-Wilson Line, and drove a six-foot hole in her plates, flooding No. 1 hold and making No. 2 hold also leak badly.

The Remuera was able to make for Portland under her own steam, although two which had come out from Weymouth and Portland, in response to her wireless signals, stood by her all the way.

"THE JONAH."

She has now been berthed for repairs, and will then go into dock.

Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson, who was on his way out to New Zealand in the Remuera, came off to Weymouth with the first batch of passengers.

"They told me I was the Jonah on board," he said with a chuck, "and if I had been thrown to the whales this would not have happened."

"The other boat hit Jon right enough, because I was right where she struck."

"Splinters of glass flew all over my bed where I was sleeping."

"Yes, I had it in the neck right enough."

"There was no panic. Everyone behaved very nicely. I was up on deck and had a look round and went below to get—"

"Not a drink? the interviewers hazarded."

"No," said Mr. Johnson, "cigar. Oh, yes. They were serving out brandy and coffee, I didn't have any."

"A few women began cry and the children did not mind being taken out of bed."

"After staying up over an hour I went back to bed again and so soundly that I lost my breath."

"The watertight bulkhead saved the ship from sinking. fog was very thick when we struck. I could just see the ship as she grated by."

"Oh no, this won't stop going to New Zealand," said Johnson.

"If the worst comes to the worst, I'll get an aeroplane or a there."

It was a cheerful, happy crowd that made the trip to Weymouth to catch two specials at town station for Eastleigh London.

Save for piles of luggage might have been a typical holiday crowd doing the usual noon sea trip round Portland Harbour.

The Remuera was carrying emigrants in the steerage, and first and second class passengers. There were 90 children, 12 years of age on board.

Captain J. J. Cameron said this was the first accident of kind he had had in 26 years.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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S.S. "ANGKOR"

Consignees of Cargo from Marseilles in connection with the above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after the 15th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 10th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on Thursday the 7th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

A. JOBARD,
 Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, 1st Sept., 1922.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"ELERMANN" LINE.

From HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, & BREMEN.

The Steamship,

"CITY OF SYDNEY"

having arrived Consignees of Cargo are informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after 9th. September, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 16th. Sept., 1922, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday or Friday, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
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AMERICAN RAILWAY STRIKE.

(Chicago, September 2.)

The Attorney-General has declared that the country is faced with a serious industrial situation. His department has spent more than a million dollars trying to preserve order. Over 40,000 appeals for assistance have been received as a result of the strike. The Court has granted a temporary restraining order. The railwaymen's leader has declared that the strike will continue regardless of the suit.

New York, September 2.

The impatience restraining from interference with the railroad has been declared by the Executive of the Federation of Labour for September 2 to consider the matter. Over 200 communications have been received from branches of the Federation in sympathy with the movement. The National Convention of the Federation will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, on September 2.

Two persons were killed and several injured by the working of a train bound to San Francisco, which was crossing a trestle bridge.

MINISTER TO CHINA.

London, Sept. 2.

The Foreign Office has sanctioned the exchange of posts by Sir Bellamy Alison at Peking and Sir James Macleay at Buenos Aires. It is hoped that the latter Argentine appointment will restore Sir Bellamy Alison's health.

Sir Bellamy Alison was Charge d'Affaires at Peking when Sir John Macleay was Minister. He succeeded the latter a year or two ago, and received his knighthood. He is no stranger to the Argentine, having been acting 2nd. Secretary and Charge d'Affaires at the Legation at Buenos Aires in 1904-7.

His successor, Sir James Macleay, was Counsellor of Embassy to the Legation in 1914. He has served in Washington, Copenhagen, Brussels, Madrid, Constantinople, Belgrade and Brussels. Lady Macleay is the daughter of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel.

THE BALFOUR NOTE.

Commons Debate.

In the House of Commons on August 3, there was a lengthy debate upon inter-allied debts and German reparations, following upon the Balfour Note.

It was apparent that Mr. Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir R. Horne, Mr. Asquith and other speakers made a studied effort to say nothing which would embarrass open and impartial discussion of the subject at the then impending Allied conference.

During the five hours of debate there was constant iteration of Great Britain's intention to repay her debt to the United States, but no pains were spared to make clearly apparent Great Britain's sacrifices in the war, her generous post-armistice attitude and her staggering burdens of taxation.

NO EVASION, HORNE SAYS.
 Sir Robert S. Horne, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said Great Britain had no intention of suggesting any alteration of her financial obligations to the United States; that the Government recognized to the full Great Britain's obligations to pay the debt, "and we do not mean in any shape or form to evade the obligation."

"But while this is so we are not blind in this country to the colossal burdens imposed on the nations of the world at the present time in the indebtedness of one nation to another," he said "and we hold very strongly the view that there is no graver impediment to the recovery of the world from the ravages of war than the extent of that debt."

Sir Robert pointed out that the British debt was greater than that of any other nation, amounting to £7,766,000,000, compared with £5,147,000,000 for the United States and £5,340,000,000 for France.

"If only the nations which fought side by side in the war had been willing to regard their subscriptions to the war as contributions to the common success," he continued, "we might have been able to rid the world of many causes of irritation and plant in the heart of humanity a new and inspiring hope."

Mr. Asquith won mild approbation from one side of the House by declaring the Balfour note impolitic and inopportune, but said he hoped subsequent events would prove the contrary. Laughter greeted his statement that the United States knew Great Britain was dealing in paper figures when she emphasized the enormous extent of Europe's obligations.

Mr. Lloyd George devoted the burden of his speech to replying to Mr. Asquith, whose remarks he characterized as unfortunate, declaring there was an absence of any concrete suggestions or a better formula than already had been adopted for a solution of the debts and reparations questions. The Premier called attention to Mr. Asquith's desire for a clean slate. He said that was exactly what Lord Balfour's note had advocated.

"NOT A CLEAN SLATE."
 "But it is not a clean slate," he added, "when you wipe off every debt and when you engrave more deeply upon the slate the debt which is due by us to other people. That isn't a clean slate; it neither cleans it nor adorns it, nor makes it more useful for further use."

The Premier closed by saying that he did not expect next week's conference to settle the situation, which was fraught with many complexities. He declared it was a most difficult problem to get the people of the world to face facts and realities, and the world must judge Germany's capacity to pay, not by a lump sum, but by the wealth she would be able to transmit across her frontier.

A SMART OUTFIT



The sort of a beach costume that you can't wear effectively unless you are properly groomed. It comes in rainbow-coloured silks.

Mr. Asquith, in expressing misgivings as to the wisdom of Lord Balfour's note, strongly advocated remitting the French and other allied war debts to England as not only politics but good business. He expressed the opinion that the American debt ought to be kept quite distinct from European matters and deprecated any suggestions that the United States was under any obligation, moral or even sentimental, to waive its debts.

"You may pay an excessive price for strict logic, even in the interest of abstract justice," Mr. Asquith declared.

Mr. Josiah C. Wellwood, now a member of the Labour Party, contended that what was required was a different spirit throughout Europe. It was useless to cancel debts unless there were a guarantee that the money thus saved would not be spent on armaments, and that the waste of money being spent on the armies occupying the Rhine was not to be continued. He thought Lord Balfour's note was not directed against the United States, but was intended to help Mr. Lloyd George in dealing with Premier Poincare and the other allied statesmen next week, and also to show the United States that Great Britain was coming into line with her.

Other members having spoken, Mr. Lloyd George replied to the criticisms. The Premier emphasized the absence of any real unanimity in the advice tendered to the Government and also asserted that in pursuance of any given policy Great Britain was unable to ignore her allies. In this respect it was imperative either to compromise or break with them.

REPARATIONS ELASTIC.
 Mr. Lloyd George emphasized that the Reparations Commission, acting under the Treaty of Versailles, had the power to revise the amount of reparations from time to time, and that if the commission granted Germany a moratorium or decided to reduce the amount of the annuities it would be no departure from the treaty.

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George agreed that Germany were pressed too hard she might be driven to despair, and whether she threw herself into the hands of the reactionaries or the communists made little difference from the British point of view. There would be lots of trouble, he said, but no cash, and revolutionary Germany in the centre of Europe would be a very different thing from revolutionary Russia.

FULL CAPACITY UNKNOWN.
 At the same time the Premier deprecated under-estimating Germany's capacity to pay. He said that Germany, like the rest of the world, was suffering from a bad trade situation. Therefore, this was not the time to estimate her full capacity. It was impossible to predict what would happen when the world had recovered and Germany was without internal debt, while Great Britain had enormous internal and external debts.

"We will give fairness to Germany and justice to France; but justice means also justice to the people of our own land," the Premier declared.

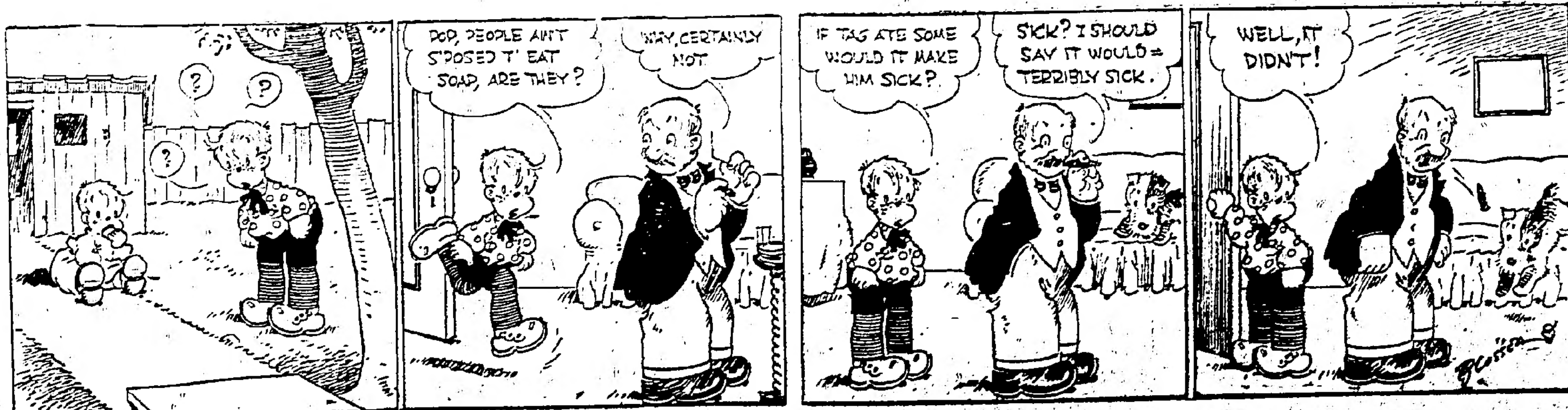
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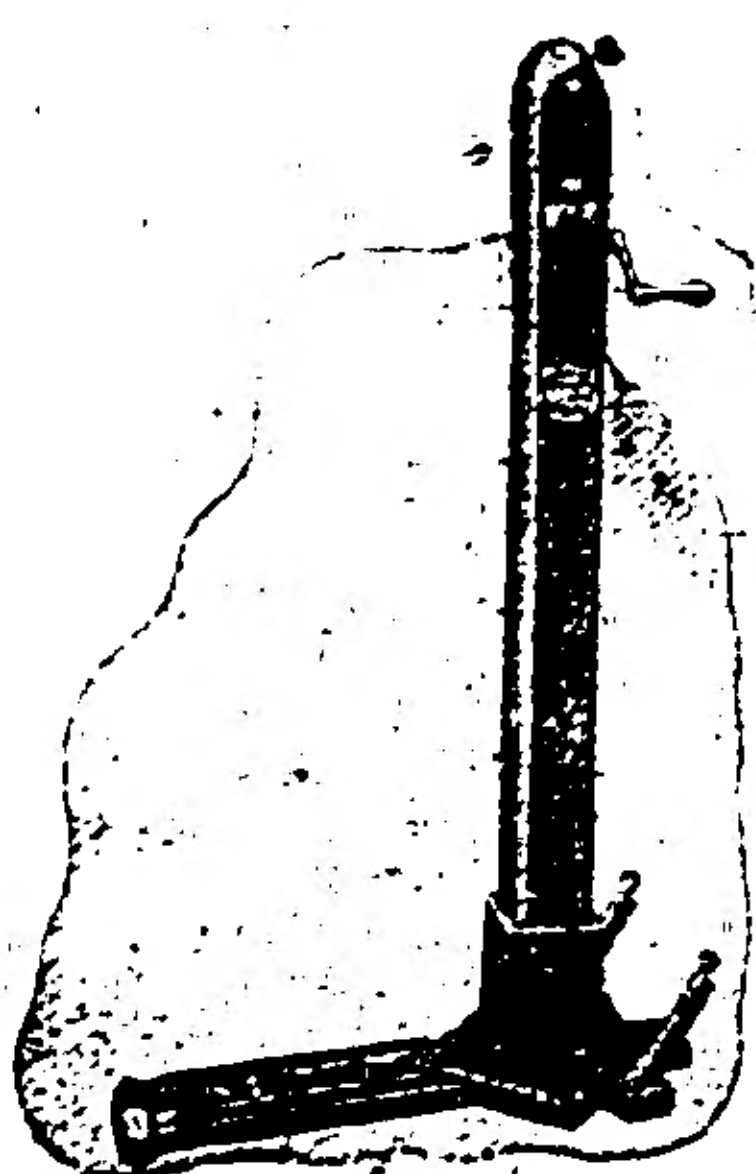
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DEATH.

LONG.—Frank P. Long at Yunnanfu on 30th. August. Deeply regretted. Funeral took place on 31st. August at Yunnanfu.

The Telegraph.

HONGKONG, 4th Sept., 1922.

BOXER INDEMNITIES.

At least one point in the letter to the *Times* from Mr. Loong-liang, chairman of the Chinese United Association of the League of Nations, in reply to Mr. J. O. P. Bland, is worth notice. Mr. Bland stated that the chief reason Young China is anxious for the remission of the Boxer indemnities is that more funds would be left free for spending. He said that active propaganda of a semi-official nature, chiefly among the Cantonese section of Young China, has been proceeding since 1918, "the aim of which has been to secure the remission of the Boxer indemnities and thus provide the Government it aspires to control with increased financial resources." Mr. Loong-liang denies that organised propaganda is being conducted by a semi-official section, and points out that such remissions were never understood to be unconditional, but are to be applied to education.

This communication of Mr. Bland's, as cable, confuses the issue. Two distinct propositions are thereby involved—whether the Boxer indemnities are to be applied to education, or whether they are to be simply cancelled. There have been occasional symptoms of a movement of the latter kind, not confined to Canton. Whether the movement is "semi-official" is not altogether easy to say, as that term is largely one of convenience. If there is such a movement on any considerable scale, it needs to be treated separately. We have not heard of any country being willing to wipe the indemnities off the slate, and we are glad to see that Mr. Loong-liang, as chairman of a Chinese organisation dealing with world-policy, repudiates such a hypothesis, it being clearly understood that any released funds are to be applied to education. It rather looks as if Mr. Bland is in some difficulty in making out a case against the

application of funds to Chinese education. A previous communication of his intimated that if the indemnities were allotted to education the Chinese Government could not be trusted to apply them to that object. As we remarked at the time, it is to be assumed that provision would be made for the supervision of the funds by the Power making the remission. This answers his first objection; his second has not, we believe, entered the sphere of serious politics. Should it do so, we judge that strong reasons of policy would be found against such a course, but to quote a movement for cancellation is irrelevant to, or at least distinct from, the question of applying the indemnities to education.

Kowloon Night Noises.

The letter from "Resident" which we publish in this issue again brings to notice the question of night noises in Kowloon. The particular case to which he draws attention carries its own condemnation, and if the facts are as stated, the young men concerned ought to be thoroughly ashamed of themselves for a piece of conduct of which no sober persons would be guilty. There is, as our correspondent states, a time and place for everything—even for sing-songs. Certainly the singing of obscene songs is not the kind of jamboree that can be tolerated in residential districts, and we would even go so far as to say that late at night is not the time even for decent but noisy jollifications, at least not in a locality covered by flats, where this necessarily means annoyance to neighbours. We have before had occasion to comment on the way in which night and the early hours of morning in Kowloon are made hideous by people who have no consideration for others. It is now quite obvious that the nuisance has reached such a limit as to warrant police interference. It is a distinct breach of the law to create night noises which disturb the peace and quietude of neighbour, but there are people who do not seem to realise that fact. They have been given so much latitude that they think they can do just as they please.

Fruitless Protests.

Again and again, complaints have reached us from residents who are certainly not "kill-joys" regarding the difficulty experienced in getting a quiet night's sleep. But the protests have been unavailing. There are evidently people in "Flatland" who do not pay the least heed to the comfort of others. No one objects to a good sing-song provided it is free of obscenity and that it stops at a reasonable hour. But, more often than not, the nuisance does not begin in Kowloon until past ten o'clock and seldom ends before early morning. As we say, it is now about time the police paid an occasional visit to the district concerned, warning those who persist in committing a breach of laws designed for the common comfort. Failing that, some of the aggrieved sufferers might do worse than bring a case into Court for the purpose of letting it be known that there is a limit to this kind of thing.

Diamond-Cut-Diamond.

A vernacular contemporary apparently has hope of reunification in a somewhat unexpected way. There is much talk of renewed fighting between Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu. Apparently the chief factor is which side Tsao Kwan will take. Rumour continues to speak of a rapprochement between Tsao and Chang. On the other hand, the talk of a break between Tsao and Wu may be a trick instigated by those who wish to bring about such a result. A second drubbing would probably shake Chang's position much more seriously than the first did, and if Wu were beaten his influence would fall greatly; while the victor might be left in the position of dictator. But supposing they battened each other without either gaining the victory, the country would in large measure be relieved of military incubus. An ingenious idea this, yet perhaps also an ingenious one, seeing that it is likely other ambitious militarists would jump into the gap.

DAY BY DAY.

SLEUMER NOT IN THE TENTS OF YOUR FATHERS; THE WORLD IS ADVANCING, ADVANCE WITH IT.—Mazzini.

For the forty-eight hours ended yesterday there was a clean bill of health in the Colony.

The marriage is shortly to take place of Mr. A. Wheeler, residing at Durbar House, Cameron Road, Kowloon, and Miss Dorothy M.G. Pile, of the same address.

Mr. W. J. R. Davis, junr., an American visitor, established a record at Fanning yesterday by doing the main course in 72. Mr. Buckland's score of 74 was the previous record.

The billiards match between Mr. A. J. Osmund, of the Catholic Union Club, and Sergt. Berchard, R.G.A., which took place at the Catholic Men's Club on Saturday, resulted in a win for the former by 500 to 415. The winner's biggest break was 43, whilst the loser scored a 30.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., has not the least intention of abandoning the Peninsula Hotel scheme. The delay has been caused owing to the non-arrival of the necessary steelwork from Home. When the new hotel is completed, plans will be drawn up for the reconstruction of the Hongkong Hotel.

Negotiations have been completed for the sale of the Steam Laundry by the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., to a Chinese company in which Mr. Fung Tat-hang and Mr. Leung E-ping are principally concerned. European supervision will be continued and the proposed scheme of modernising the plant carried out.

After the execution of Leung Wo, the Praya murderer, application was made on behalf of Leung's elder brother for the corpse, in order that the family might carry out the burial arrangements. This was refused by the Government, which undertook to have the body buried in the Chinese cemetery at the Coffee Plantation.

An attractive programme for a vaudeville entertainment has been arranged for Saturday, October 7th, at 9.15 p.m. in the Theatre Royal. Members of the E.A.S.M.A. Club, under the direction of Mr. Pearson, (of Messrs. Hawthorne and Pearson) have consented to provide items for the programme. Those who have had the privilege of being present at an E.A.S.M.A. concert will expect a lively and amusing evening. Other well-known local artists have also promised to help. The entertainment is on behalf of the Victoria branch of the Ministering Children's League and is under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, His Excellency Sir John Fowler and the Com-modore.

Letters received by the last mail from Miss Aileen Woods show that she was attending the Denishawn School of Dancing at Los Angeles and had also arranged for lessons at the Kossloff School. Miss Woods has been doing a lot of sight-seeing when free from the study of the latest dances, and one of the places of which she speaks is the palatial Green Hotel in Pasadena, owned by Colonel Green, son of the famous Hetty Green, which is only open for two months in the year and in which the charges for room only are \$28 and \$30 (gold) per day. She also speaks of having met Jesse Lasky, the film producer and of seeing his lovely home at Hollywood; also of witnessing the great film "Blood and Sand" (Matheson Lang's play), starring Rudolf Valentino, who is at present the greatest and most popular film artist. Another film of which she speaks highly is "Smilin' Through," in which Norma Talmadge appears at her best, and which is a fine British production.

JAPANESE IN U.S.

Japanese Consul-General Yada announced at San Francisco last month that Mr. Aka Matsui, chief of the immigration section of the foreign office, would preside at a meeting of Pacific coast Japanese consuls of that City on September 14, to discuss regulations for some sightseeing parties. Aka Matsui is en route to the Geneva international labour congress.

THE CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

YORKSHIRE THE PREMIER COUNTY.

Well-Merited Success.

(BY "LONGSTOP.")

After a struggle which for most of the season was closely contested, the country of the White Rose has emerged the premier competitor. Disappointed as southerners must feel in regard to Surrey after being so close in three consecutive seasons, candour compels the acknowledgment that success has gone to the right quarter. As an all-round combination, Yorkshire showed themselves to be without equal, although—which accentuates the merit of their performance—they were competing against some good sides.

Greater teams have struggled for the championship than those which participated this year, but, saving that the eventual winners rather overshadowed their rivals, there was an evenness about the top group that promised some close matches. Yorkshire, as it seems to me, had a larger margin of strength over their competitors than the figures indicate. At the same time there was never any run-away aspect about the competition, and right up to the last month some half a dozen counties were "possibles."

The 1922 Champions started off very strongly, winning match after match by a margin of something like an innings and 200 runs. An unexpected check occurred when Leicestershire, a lowly placed county (albeit a stronger side than their figures suggested) led them on the first innings. Yorkshire reassured themselves in the Whitsun holiday match with their neighbours, winning after Lancashire had obtained an advantage on the first innings. Then, in the opening encounter between the northerners and Surrey, the latter took the points in an uncompleted match, but there was not much difference in the scoring, and had there been time for a finish most people would probably have selected Yorks as winners.

A little later, the broad-acre shire met with their first outright defeat, losing on their own ground to Nottingham. This was one of the very few occasions on which Yorks performed poorly. Moreover, they found the Trent Bridge men to be in first-class fettle. Again the players of the White Rose resumed their forward career, winning match after match in champion-like style. Such strong sides as Kent, Middlesex, and Lancashire could do nothing to stay their victorious march.

Mid-August brought a surprise, Yorks suffering their second defeat. Excellently as Hants had been playing, few could have expected them to overthrow the leaders. It is curious, too, that both of Yorkshire's defeats were sustained on their own ground, as was their innings reverse from Surrey. There were no more mistakes, and at the Oval the northerners avenged the last-mentioned result. There was not time for a finish, and the detailed result is not yet to hand, but it is to be inferred that Yorks obtained a big lead. Sutcliffe scoring a double century. Except that rain prevented a decision in their final match, Yorks wound up the season strongly, and it will generally be agreed that they are worthy champions.

A glance at the averages reveals the champions' strength in a moment. With plenty of batting resources, they also occupy a commanding position in attack, while their fielding efficiency is a household word. By the last papers to hand wonderful Wilfrid Rhodes was still at the top of the bowling averages after a quarter of a century of first-class cricket, and he found time to make plenty of runs as well. In Macaulay and Waddington the champions have a pair of valuable bowlers, while Roy Kilner has demonstrated himself to be a valuable all-rounder.

For a long while it seemed certain almost that Surrey would occupy one of the first two positions, but finally Nottingham came out a good second, and the revival of the Trent Bridge brigade is certainly gratifying. Without restoring the lustre of the Midland county as it shone in the days of Shrewsbury, William Gunn, Barnes, and Attewell, Nottingham proved themselves a really good side, beating Yorkshire and holding them for a large part of the return fixture. The only game in which they were outclassed was the one with Kent at Dover. In Richmond and Barrett Nottingham have two first-class trundlers.

Surrey's position is somewhat paradoxical. With a little luck they might have been champions, and as it is they have the distinction of losing fewer games than any other side. Only in one match were they beaten outright, that thing—the traditional Blackheath defeat. At the same time it is surprising, to find them anything like as high third, seeing that their bowling resources were deplorably feeble. But for "Captain" Fender's ingenuity they might have been a long way down the list. That they did so well in the face of this big handicap makes their record all the more creditable; but the fact remains that had they won the championship there would have been an element of falsity in their position. They at least had the satisfaction this year of taking seven points from Middlesex.

Hobbs, who has passed his fortieth year, is probably the leading batsman in the world. Sandham again proved his solid value, and there are still plenty of runs in Andy Ducat. Shepherd hardly fulfilled anticipations, but made some useful scores when they were wanted. Surrey's great want, however, is another Richardson or Lockwood. Hitch is clearly on the decline.

On their day Kent showed themselves to be as powerful a side as any in the country, but they were apt to be unequal. Two games conspicuously illustrate this. In one they made hacks of an excellent team like Nottingham; in another they were well beaten by a county like Northants. Kent have seldom lacked for batting, and if Freeman and Collins can reproduce their startling doings with the ball, the hop county are likely to be formidable "contenders" next season.

Lancashire, fifth, showed prominently at times, but their record is hardly what might be expected from such a side. On paper they certainly look a stronger all-round team than Surrey, who gave them two good beatings. Hants beat the best season in their history, beating Yorks and Lancashire, besides winning an extraordinary game after Warwick had dismissed them for 15. Mead's batting and Kennedy's bowling were the leading features of the Hants season. Middlesex, last year's champions, started well, but fell away a lot. They had the satisfaction, however, of piling up a mammoth score against Kent. "Pat" Hendren only falling one short of the Lord's record, made in the days when cricketers wore top hats. Isn't it surprising, in these days of high scores, that a century-old record should still be standing? Hendren, it should be added, was not out.

After all, Glamorgan, who for a long while were beaten outright in all their games, are not wooden-spoonists, last place falling to Worcester. That shire is persevering in the attempt to discover talent, and everybody will be glad to see "the county of the Fosters" to the fore again. Altogether the cricketers at Home may be said to have enjoyed a good season.

Final Positions of the Leading Counties.

	Won	L.	1st. inn.	1st. inn.	Pts.	Pts.	per cent.
						obt.	
Yorks	20	2	5	2	145	110	73.79
Notts	17	5	4	0	120	93	71.53
Surrey	13	1	6	3	115	77	66.95
Kent	16	3	3	5	135	86	63.70
Lancashire	15	6	2	4	135	79	56.42
Hants	12	6	3	4	125	66	54.61
Middlesex	10	6	3	3	110	55	50.90

[The percentages do not strictly tally in all cases; we give the percentages cable by Reuters in Saturday's message.]

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

In deference to a protest raised by the lord of the manor of Esthwaite one of the latest batch of peers has abandoned the title Baron Esthwaite of Hawkhead, under which the peerage was gazetted, and will be known as Baron Borwick of Hawkhead. Apparently the new peer, when making his first choice, ignored one of the rules which regulate the choice of territorial titles. If such a title be chosen some reason must be shown for the choice. Ownership of the place is sufficient if it be not the name of a manor, in which case ownership of the manor itself is required. The fact that the manor of Theford belongs to Mr. W. D. Mackenzie, who made the necessary protest, prevented the late Lord Fisher from becoming Baron Theford, as it was originally announced would be the case. A similar protest was raised when Sir Herbert Stern was given a peerage and appeared in the "London Gazette" as Baron Michelham of Hellingly. The millionaire banker got over the difficulty by paying a fancy price for the manor and manorial rights of Michelham.

I read with horror (writes a correspondent) that suggestions are being made, in Liverpool and elsewhere, that the Town Clerkship should be abolished and that the functions of the office should be performed by a general manager and a legal deputy. It is very much to be hoped that everyone who cares for the sanctity of municipal tradition will help to defeat so revolutionary a proposal. There may be differences of opinion as to what degree of clerkship throws the greatest lustre on that honourable word. There may be some who would prefer the spacious sounding dignity of the Lord Justice Clerk in Scotland; others may be attracted by the title of Clerk of Parliaments or Clerk of the Council or Clerk of the Peace; but the balance of opinion must combine surely in honour of the Town Clerk. Town Clerks are no more immortal than other men (though one suspects that their average of longevity is high), but they change only occasionally, and in the office as in the individual, there is something so dignified, so solid, so self-respecting as to enshrine all the traditions of English local government.

Thus a writer in a Homepaper:—Opponents of the Darwinian theory of the evolution of man sometimes base their case on the alleged absence, in the monkey or other lower animal, of sympathy (as distinct from mere hard protection) in cases of suffering. Personally I am of opinion that such sympathy is often shown to some extent, but I have never seen "the mind to act and the heart to feel" exemplified as it has been just recently at Belle Vue Gardens. Among the new arrivals were several sphinx baboons and a cherry-crowned sooty mangabey, a much smaller animal of a totally different race. One of the sphinx baboons fell ill: it was deserted by its fellows, and the little mangabey went to help, supporting the sufferer to the best of its small ability. Unable to hold it permanently, the mangabey left it for a moment, and collected three or four pieces of cement about four inches square and half an inch thick. These it piled on one another close to a wall. On the top of this hard-pile it placed a little watercress and straw. Then, pulling and pushing, it gradually brought the sufferer and laid his head on the pillow and cuddled close up to keep him warm. And there it remained all night and was so found in the morning, when the sick animal was removed. The earlier action was seen by a careful observer, the later part I saw myself. The whole occurrence is so remarkable that it deserves a permanent record.

Lord Rosebery's thoughts on the present discontents concerning the House of Lords should be of some interest, for he has long brooded over the problem of how to make the House more efficient. Thirty-eight years ago he tried to persuade the Lords to appoint a Select Committee to report upon themselves, but the Lords would have none of it. Nor did Mr. Labouchere in the Commons in the same year have much better success. Two years later, however, evidence that the flowing tide was with the persevering member for Northampton, was

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

The Modern Young Gentleman.

Sir.—No doubt many of your readers in Kowloon heard the noise of a farewell dinner and sing-song which took place in one of the new Humphreys flats on Friday night, and it would be interesting to know the names of the modern young gentlemen who sang filthy songs to the tune of "Mille from Arménie" and the "Two Black Cats by a Fireside Sat," etc. As an old soldier I am hardened, having heard these songs scores of times in camps, barracks, and in the line; but when ladies and children are subjected to such indecency, as they were on this occasion, it is time that some drastic action were taken to put a stop to it.

There is a time and place for everything, and a sing-song, particularly in a residential quarter, can be enjoyable without shouting, at the top of one's voice, songs that are unprintable.—Yours, etc.,

RESIDENT.

Kowloon 2nd Sept., 1922.

"ROGUES AND ROMANCE."

In Sunny Spain.

Nothing less in the way of "atmosphere" than the picturesque scenery of Sunny Spain of itself would suit the producer of "Rogues and Romance," the new picture which comes to the Coronet to-day. He took his entire company across to Algeciras and from there they worked through the provinces of Cadiz and Malaga, Seville and Granada, gathering local colour for the film.

The result has proved worthy of this effort to do away with manufactured scenery. Among the sunlit mountains of the peninsula "where hearts are true, and skies are blue," love-guides, charming young American girls to the lair of a rascal revolutionary. He pictures himself taking in a handsome addition to the party's war chest by way of ransom, but a breezy young millionaire, the hero of the story, happens along to rescue the girl and assert his prior claim to her affections. A passionate scoria, "the Rose of Cadiz," puts a lot of "pep" into the picture.

given by the votes of 165 members for the destruction of the hereditary principle. There were 202 members against any change, but the proportion in favour of an elected House showed a great increase on the 1884 vote. The greatest protector of the House is probably the fascination it exerts even over its enemies. "When I have turned out Sir Robert Balfour," said Pulteney, "I will retire to that hospital for invalids, the House of Peers." Not long after, Pulteney entered the "hospital" as the Earl of Bath. By the resolutions now before Parliament, the reconstituted House of Lords is to consist of approximately 450 members. It is difficult to compare the numbers with those who sat in the original House, because records were not accurately kept in the remote and nebulous times when Lords and Commons were mixed. But the roll has been steadily growing, especially in the last two or three centuries. Thirty years ago the total number of Lords was 568. Of these 493 were holders of hereditary peerages, and outnumbered the others by seven to one. By 1906, according to Mr. Erskine May, the number had grown to 613. There are now over 700.

According to the latest reports the Prince of Wales is shortly to be seen as a yachtsman as keen for racing as his father. It is even prophesied that he may take over one of his Majesty's yachts and appear as a competitor at Cowes. In this he would be emulating not only his father, but his grandfather, King Edward, both of whom could always be counted upon as devotees of the sea sport, and both of whom secured many triumphs in ownership of the famous cutter, Britannia. Before the Prince is entitled to rank as a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes he must, of course, own and race a yacht, and it may be that this rule may be the controlling factor in inducing him to take up a sport with which the Royal House has been so long and so closely identified.

INTERVENTION OF THE CONSULAR CORPS.

Saves Chungking from Appalling Bloodshed.

A report from Hankow dated Aug. 20 states:—The protest of the Consular Body of Chungking that fighting should be kept at least 30 li away from the Chungking port prevented what otherwise would have been terrible bloodshed in Chungking in the recent sieges by coalition Kuomintang forces from Cheng-tu, according to details of the evacuation of Chungking received by one of the foreign shipping companies from their agent at Chungking. When the besiegers were heading toward a decided collision which would have made the treaty port of Chungking the battlefield of provincial fighting in Szechuen the Consuls representing five nationalities in Szechuen decided to take action, and fortunately this step on their part saved hundreds of death of soldiers of both sides.

Through the warning of the Consuls that no fighting would be allowed within 30 li of Chungking, General Yang Sen, who saw his chances of keeping Chungking waning hopelessly in the face of overwhelming troops of his besieger, General Liu Cheng-shun, grasped the excuse to yield on a compromise basis which is virtually a voluntary and unconditional evacuation of Chungking. Yang Sen's troops were allowed to retreat, and have now scattered over the Wanhsien territory. General Yang Sen, whose colleague, General Liu Hsiang, has just taken a boat from Hankow for Shanghai, has retired to Ichang, where he is urging the despatch of reinforcements from Hupeh by General Sun Chuen-fang.

TROOPS MONOPOLIZED ROUTES.

The Ichang Chungking route is now monopolized by troops movements, and the volume of troops which it is planned to send up from Hupeh and the ample supplies of ammunition now en route to Szechuen are sufficient to keep the Yangtze Gorges in turmoil for several months to come. General Wu Peifu is godfathering General Sun's schemes to regain Szechuen from the hands of Kuomintang men, whose occupation of Chungking threatens General Wu Peifu's power on the middle Yangtze. To avoid the responsibility of intervening in Szechuen's internal squabbles, General Sun Chuen-fang has announced at Ichang that he is despatching troops to Szechuen border with no other purpose than to maintain the "status quo" on the Hupeh-Szechuen border region.

THE TEST OF THE STAIRS.

Do they Leave you Breathless?

Many people, otherwise in apparently good health, find themselves "out of breath" after slight exertion. To them it seems a long journey to reach the top of a flight of stairs, for they must rest on the way. This breathless condition, when accompanied by pale cheeks and lips, is a characteristic symptom of anaemia, and is caused by the lack of red corpuscles in the blood.

When the blood lacks red corpuscles it is a scientific fact that a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills will cause them to increase. This can be proved by a microscopic examination, or anyone can detect the difference by looking in a mirror, for an increase of red corpuscles shows quickly in the cheeks, and especially in the lining of the eye-lids.

When a girl's colour fades, when her cheeks and lips grow pale, and she soon gets short of breath, and her heart palpitates after slight exertion, or under the least excitement, it means that she is suffering from thin blood, otherwise anaemia. Headache and backache often accompany this condition, and nervousness is frequently present.

The remedy is to build up the blood, and for this purpose Dr. Williams' pink pills are unequalled. They restore the blood, bring brightness to the eyes and put colour in the cheeks and lips.

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"WHY CHANGE YOUR WIFE?"

CHINA'S MODEL PROVINCE.

Shansi Governor Plans Small Town Rule.

General Yen Hsi-shan, Governor of Shansi, has worked out a very interesting plan whereby he hopes to make the villages of the province the unit in government. The villages in Shansi even before this have been rather models in their village government but the plan the governor has now is a big step forward.

For the purpose of getting this self-government established, he has picked out thirteen of the most important towns in the province, to which he expects to go in person and help the villagers get started.

Each village is to have a Reform Bureau, which is to carry out the reforms that the province has been trying to put into effect. The ten reforms that are insisted upon by the province are the prohibition of the traffic in narcotic drugs; of the use of narcotics; of prostitution; of gambling; of thieving; of quarrelling and fighting between the families and clans in the village; of idleness; of cruelty in the home; of disobedience of children to parents; and of children staying out of schools without satisfactory reasons.

VILLAGE MUST PASS ON ITS RULES.

Each village is to have its own constitution. The constitution and rules for self-government must be passed upon by the village. Then they are to be reported to the county magistrate and he sends them on to the governor. The governor has suggested a number of sections of these by-laws, most of which cover his reform measures. In addition to these, there is one rule preventing the destruction of these.

Another one makes the stirring up of quarrels between villagers with the idea of starting a lawsuit a serious offence. This is something that is very common in the villages in China and if this rule can be put into force, it will be a great blessing to the people. Foot-binding is also forbidden by law.

The pasturing of animals in the fields and allowing the herded animals to cross the fields are also forbidden. To these rules the villagers are to add what rules they want and need for the proper regulation of village life and affairs.

Each village will have a village court which will have power to settle all disputes in the village. The judge of this court is to be elected by the people of the village

and he shall be the village chief. The present village elder shall be this judge for the first year or two, after which the people are to hold a special election to elect the judge of the village, who will be the chief of the village.

LAW SUITS PROVE GREAT DETRIMENT.

Under the present system law suits are very expensive and accomplish little excepting to stir up enmity between families which lasts down through generations. The governor thinks that with this method of settling disputes in the village and keeping outside people from interfering, there will be less clan disputes and enmities in the villages.

The chief of the village has the right to recruit villagers to serve as policemen. These policemen are to preserve order and peace in the village. Along with the duties of the village police are stated duties of the people themselves. Everybody ought to be prepared for self-defence, by having drills in boxing, and so on. All the good people in the village should combine together to make a strong body to combat evil. The able-bodied men in the village should volunteer for service in the militia. Governor Yen's plan for the militia is that the young men should come out to the camps established around through the province, study military tactics and drill for three months, and at the end of this time they are to return home again and go about their regular occupation. These men, of course, will be a great asset to the village police in time of need and in drilling the villagers in methods of self-defence.

There will be an inspection of the villages in the haies after they have had time to put in force these new rules. They have worked out a system of grading which will show the provincial officials just how well the villages are carrying out the governor's programme. The villages that are more than 60 per cent. effective in enforcing the rules and reforms will be considered satisfactory, but those which are graded under 60 per cent. will be reprimanded and later punished in case no improvement is made.

ADMIRAL OF THE MEDWAY.

A quaint ceremony took place at Rochester last month, when the Mayor, Councillor Price, who under an ancient charter, is Admiral of the Medway, held the annual court on the river. The ceremony included a "presentment" by a jury of free fishermen of the city regarding the oyster and other fisheries.

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CAMERA NEWS



Here's Marshall Neilan and his bride, Blanche Sweet. Blanche has had her hair bobbed.



Georges Carpentier is appearing in a dual role in his new photoplay, "Love's April." He is shown above as Merodach, a romantic character in the play.



Phillip, the one-year-old son of Princess Andrew of Greece, who went to London to attend the wedding of Miss Edwina Ashley and Lord Louis Mountbatten. Two of his sisters were bridesmaids.



This photo was taken as police rushed with rifles in answer to a riot call in the street railway strike at Buffalo, New York.



Helen Wills, 15-year-old California tennis prodigy, who made a good showing in the women's tennis championship of the United States.



Motor cars with caterpillars replacing rear wheels are now being demonstrated in England. This shows a trial on a 45-degree slope. It will do 23 miles an hour on a road and will go through snow, sand, mud and ice.

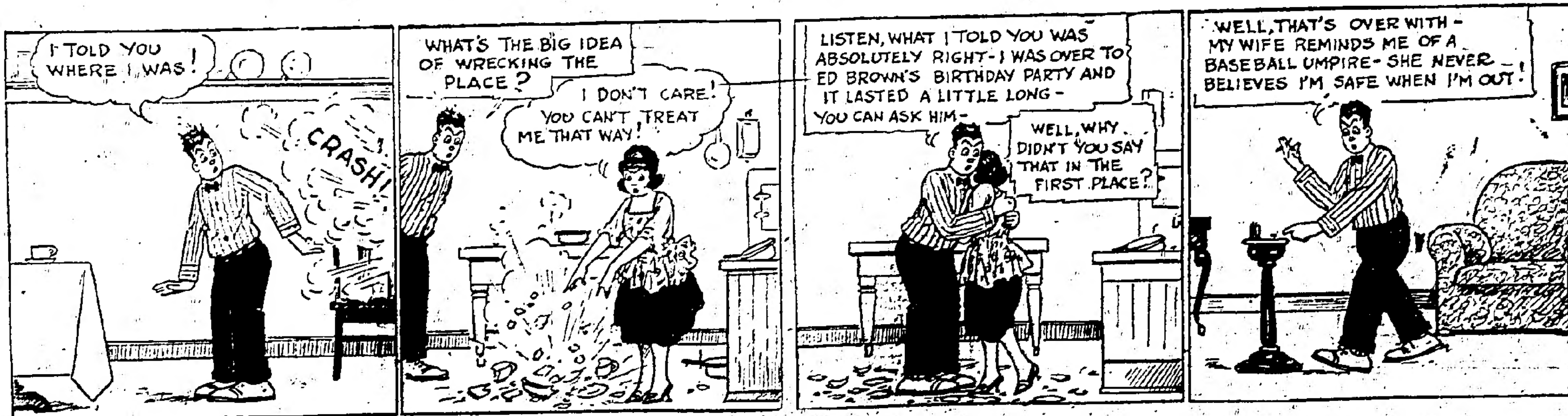


Recent portrait of Li-Yuan-hung, President of China.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

A Little Misunderstanding.

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(Incorporated in U.S.A.)

OPERATING FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
"NANKING" "CHINA" "KILE" "GORJISTAN"
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September 16th. September 30th. October 20th.

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FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all ports in United States & Canada

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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong

S.S. TITAN via Suez Canal 5th Sept.

S.S. CITY OF LINCOLN via Suez Canal 15th Sept.

S.S. CITY OF BRISTOL via Suez Canal 25th Sept.

S.S. PELEUS via Suez Canal 5th Oct.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at the option of the passenger.

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(John Swire & Sons, Ltd.) HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

SERVICE CONTRACTUELS.

(Mail service under contract with the French Government)

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Dates
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	ANGERS 15,000	On or about 15th Sept.
	AZAY LE RIDEAU 15,000	On or about 25th Sept.
Manila via Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Dumbarton, Suez and Port-Said.	TORILLERE 11,000	On or about 5th Sept.
	AMZONE 11,000	On or about 15th Sept.
	ANGERS 15,000	On or about 3rd Oct.
	ANGERS 15,000	On or about 17th Oct.

COMMERCIAL LINE.

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For further particulars, etc. apply to

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

Telephone No. 740.

A. JOBARD, Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

PAN-PACIFIC CONFERENCE.
The Chinese Government is sending Mr. H. Y. Moh, a well-known Shanghai mill owner, to Honolulu to attend the Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference.

MANILA FREIGHTS

Messrs. Warner, Barnes & Co., Ltd., Manila, in their latest circular to hand state—Business on the China Coast continues very dull and is as stagnant now as it has been at any time during the past twelve months. A general strike of officers and crews of all P. I. inter-island vessels trading from Manila has been declared, owing to a reduction of 10% in officers' wages. The only local charter reported is that of the S.S. "Macaria," cement, Haiphong to the Philippines at \$1.40 per sack.

COTTON MILLS FOR MANCHURIA.
Ambitious projects for the establishment of cotton-spinning mills in Manchuria are reported. One Japanese company talks of erecting a large establishment near Dairen, while a second is contemplating a mill with 30,000 spindles in Mukden. While it is difficult to obtain supplies of raw cotton at these places, the promoters of the schemes hope to make up for the increased expenditure thus caused by securing cheap and plentiful labour, and by having the large consuming markets of Manchuria and Mongolia close at hand.

WITHDRAWAL OF POST OFFICES.
The Japanese Government's decision to withdraw the Japanese post offices in China is regarded by the majority of the Japanese traders resident in the Republic with much concern. They are afraid that, after the abolition of the Japanese postal services in China, the Sino-Japanese trade will suffer no small inconvenience, and even loss, unless some special remedy is adopted having due regard to the fact that the Sino-Japanese transactions in different Chinese localities have hitherto been made almost entirely through post offices instead of through banks.

THE DEVASTATED ITALIAN PROVINCES.

The reconstruction of the devastated areas in Italy, including both those lying within the pre-war frontiers and those taken from Austria, is in the hands of a separate Ministry known as the Ministry of the Liberated Territories. From a report on the financial situation of this Ministry it appears that the total amount payable by the Italian Government as compensation to owners of property for war damages is about 8,500,000,000 lire. Of this sum 5,000,000,000 lire have already been paid, and in the Budget estimate for 1923-24 a further 1,200,000,000 are provided for, so that only a little over two milliards have still to be raised. One of the most difficult problems which the Ministry has to deal with is the replacement of the cattle carried off by the enemy, estimated at 330,000 head. The report states that so far about three-quarters of the cattle have been replaced.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes used: A1: A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition, Western Union and Watkins, Benthleys and Marconi.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians

Kowloon Docks

No. 1. Length 700ft.

Breadth 35ft.

No. 2. Length 370ft.

Breadth 74ft.

No. 3. Length 240ft.

Breadth 49ft. 3in.

No. 1 Slip.

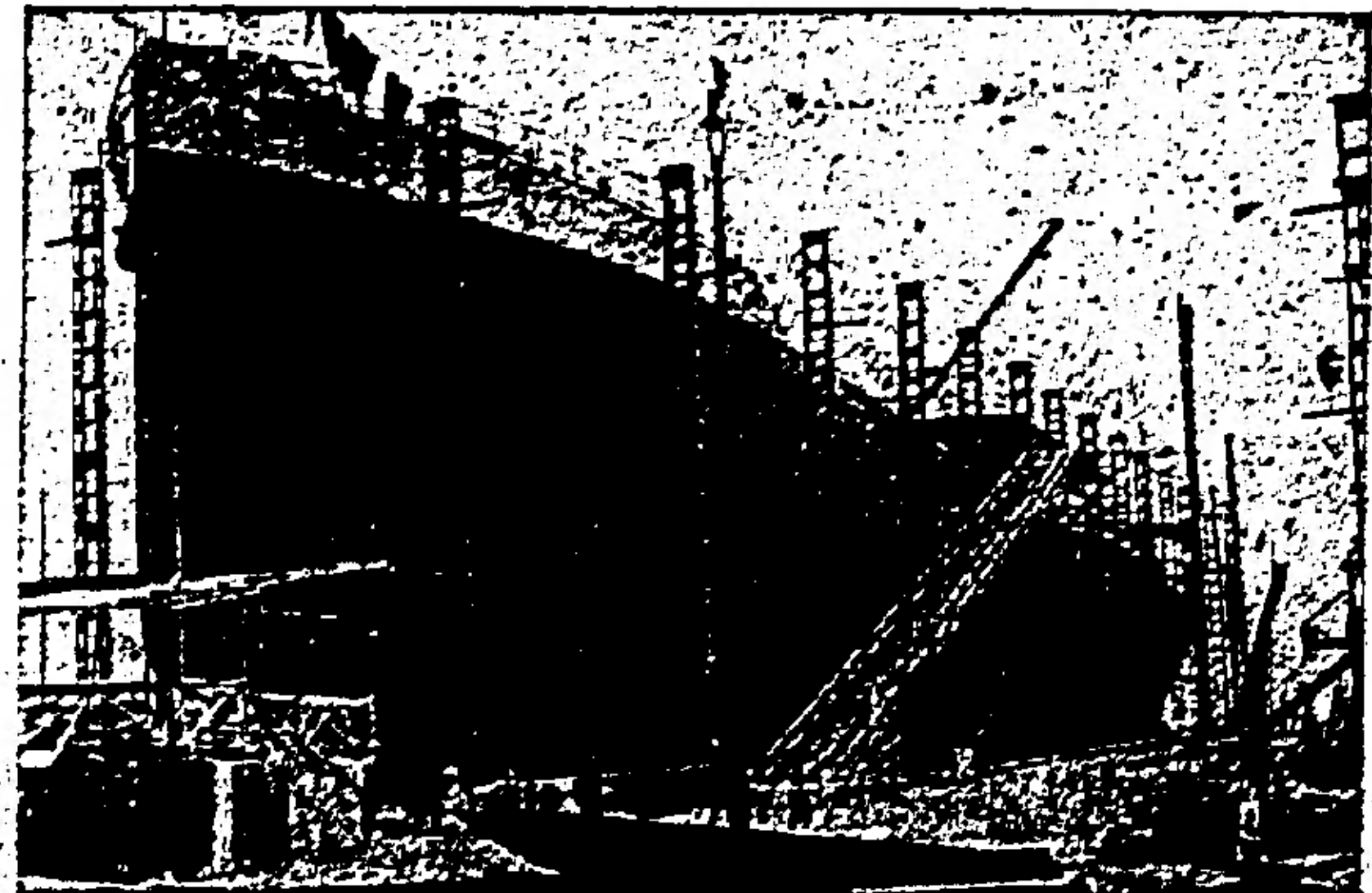
Length 240ft.

Breadth 60ft.

No. 2 Slip.

Length 220ft.

Breadth 60ft.



Tai-Kok-Tsu

COSMOPOLITAN DOCK

Length 466ft.

Breadth 55ft. 6in.

Aberdeen

HOPE DOCK

Length 435ft.

Breadth 84ft.

LAMONT DOCK

Length 333ft.

Breadth 46ft.

Launch of Oil Tanker "PALUDINA" at KOWLOON DOCKS. Built to the order of The Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co. Ltd.

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R.M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCKS, HONGKONG.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS (UNDER CONTRACT WITH H. M. GOVERNMENT.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
NOVARA	8,850	13th Sept.	Miles, London & Antwerp
SOUFAN	8,850	27th Sept.	More, Pango, Cbo & B'har
MACEDONIA	11,000	27th Sept.	B'har, M'les, L'don, A'werp
KALYAN	9,000	11th Oct.	Miles, London & Antwerp
MANTUA	11,000	25th Oct.	B'har, M'les, L'don, A'werp
DONGOLA	8,000	8th Nov.	Miles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

G. APCAR [4,549] 6th Sept. Calcutta via Spore, Port Swettenham & Penang.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ARAFURA [6,000] 5th Oct. Manila, Thurs. Island, Twile, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

For further information apply to—**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong	Destination
SOUFAN	8,850	7th Sept.	Shanghai.
JANUS	4,824	8th Sept.	Japan.
MACEDONIA	11,000	8th Sept.	Shanghai.
ARAFURA	6,000	10th Sept.	Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
Wireless on all steamers.
Passenger Messing only more than 24 hrs. 2 1/2 p.m. will be received at the Company's office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

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JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong.
S.S. GLENAMOE	10th September.
S.S. GLENODLE	23rd September.
S.S. GLENAPP	5th October.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
S.S. GLENSHANE	5th Sept.	L'DON, A'WERP, R'DAM, H'BURG.
S.S. GLENADE	24th Sept.	G'WA, L'DON, A'WERP, R'DAM, H'BURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3695.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjillemong	Java	in port	4th Sept.	Shanghai, Japan
Tjitaroom	Java	in port	5th Sept.	Amoy, S'hai, N.C.
Tjimanoeck	N. China	4th Sept.	6th Sept.	Batavia, B'via

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings to Macao Daily at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m. only). Sailings from Macao Daily at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. (Sun. at 5 p.m. only).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's office, 4A Des Voeux Road Central, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son or the American Express Company, Hongkong.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

N. Y. K.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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IYO MARU (Nagasaki direct) Sat. 16th Sept. at 11 a.m.
SHIDZUKA MARU... Saturday, 30th Sept. at 11 a.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.
ATSUTA MARU... Friday, 15th Sept. at 11 a.m.
HAMBURG via DUNKIRK, LONDON, ROTTERDAM.
LIMA MARU... Friday, 8th September.
LIVERPOOL & GLASGOW via MARSEILLES.
BENGAL MARU... Thursday, 7th September.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.
TANGO MARU... Tuesday, 19th Sept. at 11 a.m.
YOSHINO MARU... Tuesday, 17th Oct. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA. Middle of September.
LYONS MARU... Middle of September.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Cape.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
KAMAKURA MARU... Sunday, 10th September.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
TAKAKA MARU... Friday, 8th Sept.

VAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
YOSHINO MARU... Friday, 15th Sept. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
DAKAR MARU... Monday, 4th September.

For further information apply to—**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

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Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "PERSIA" ... Sailing on or about 7th Sept.
S.S. "TRIESTE" ... Sailing on or about 22nd October.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "TRACIA" ... Sailing on or about 7th September.
S.S. "PERSIA" ... Sailing on or about 22nd September.
S.S. "TRIESTE" ... Sailing on or about 22nd October.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service.

FROM CALCUTTA TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMLAZI" ... Sailing on or about 31st October.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

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Agents.
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AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
TAIYUAN	23rd Sept.	27th Sept.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

"City of Sydney" 3rd Sept. S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

"City of Florence" 6th Sept. L'don, A'werp, Rott & Hamb.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"City of Paris" mid Dec. Marseilles & London.

"City of York" beg Feb.

"City of Simla" mid March.

"City of Poona" mid April.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to

REISS & CO.

CANTON.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

(Tel. 80).

COASTAL SHIPPING.**INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
BANGKOK via Swatow	Kwaisang	Tues. 5th Sept. at noon.
KOBE	Fooksang	Wed. 6th Sept. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Yusang	Wed. 6th Sept. at noon.
TTAO via S'hai	Yatshing	Wed. 6th Sept. at noon.
TTAO via S'hai	Hangsang	Thurs. 7th Sept. at noon.
MANILA	Yusang	Fri. 8th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Sat. 9th Sept. at noon.
KOBE	Kutsang	Sun. 10th Sept. at 11 a.m.
HAIPHONG via Hoibow	Mingsang	Tues. 12th Sept. at 11 a.m.
TTAO via S'hai	Fookshing	Tues. 12th Sept. at noon.
TIENSIN	Cheongshing	Tues. 12th Sept. at 4 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kumsang	Mon. 25th Sept. at 1 p.m.
KOBE	Lalsang	Thurs. 5th Oct. at noon.
KOBE	Namsang	Tues. 10th Oct. at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore. Returnings from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passenger and cargo, calling at Hoibow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers, s.s. "HINSANG" & "MAUSANG".

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between Hongkong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "Kumsang" will be despatched on or about Monday, 25th Sept., at 1 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
HOIHOW & PAKHOI	Chinhua	5th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Kaying	5th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Luchow	5th Sept. at 4 p.m.
W'WEI C'FOO, TIENSIN	Kuichow	6th Sept. at 4 p.m.
H'HOW, P'HOI, H'PHONG	Kaifong	6th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Soochow	9th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	10th Sept. at 4 p.m.
W'WEI C'FOO & N'chwang	Foochow	11th Sept. at 4 p.m.
W'WEI C'FOO & T'HSIN	Hutchow	18th Sept. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation and ships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via S'hai.

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(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

Telephone No. 35.

Cargo and baggage can be insured at the above office.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns, (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haiheng	W. C. Parson	TUES. 5th Sept. at 1 p.m.
Haidong	W. S. Turnbull	FRI. 8th Sept. at 1 p.m.
Haiding	J. S. Thomson	TUES. 12th Sept. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)
For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Laprak & Co.,

General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For Batavia, Samarang & Sourabaya.

S.S. SAMARANG MARU Sailing on or about 22nd Sept.

For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

S.S. BORNEO MARU Sailing on or about 4th Sept.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI,

Manager.

Tel. No. 2206.

Second Floor, Prince's Building.

SHIPPING NEWS.

OIL ON COASTAL WATERS.
The White House has announced that President Harding has authorized Mr. Hughes to enter into negotiations with maritime nations for an international conference to consider measures to prevent the pollution of coastal water by oil from ships. It is expected there will be a conference at Washington next winter.

GREENOCK SHIPYARD

EXTENSION.
Workmen have commenced operations in connection with the filling up of the West Harbour, Greenock; a pile-driver has been erected at the South Wharf. This harbour has been acquired by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Ltd., for the purpose of filling in to extend the east side yard. For a number of years past many of the Clyde pleasure steamers have been berthed in this harbour during the winter months, and at the close of this season new berths will have to be found for them. This harbour was completed in 1710 at a cost of about £5,000, and at that time was considered to be the greatest work of the kind in Scotland.

PROHIBITION IN AMERICA.

Mr. Appleby, Chief Prohibition Enforcement Agent, says that the case of fifteen British ships, alleged to have been supplying U.S. rum-running craft with forbidden liquors, has been made the subject of an international brief to Great Britain, drawn up under the terms of the treaty existing between the two Governments regarding smuggling. The brief, which has been submitted to Mr. Hughes, the Secretary of State, requests Great Britain to punish the masters and officers of all vessels running liquors from the Bahamas to the auxiliary fleet of U.S. vessels in New York and New Jersey waters.

PORTSMOUTH DOCK: AIRD'S FUTURE.

At a meeting of the Portsmouth Chamber of Commerce a deputation reported, concerning the suggestion that a portion of Portsmouth Dockyard might be utilised for merchant ships, that after inspecting the proposed site they were satisfied that the conditions obtaining made it unsuitable for the project. The deputation also reported that in another part of the yard there was accommodation for two vessels, each of about 500 ft. The Chamber decided to ask that a deputation be received by the Leader of the House of Commons with a view to obtaining a concession for the use of these berths.

TANK STEAMERS IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

A recent order of the Suez Canal Company designating classification of tank steamers carrying bulk oil and gasoline would be permitted to use that waterway are to be amended to include the American Bureau of Shipping, it is announced. The order as first promulgated included only Lloyds, Bureau Veritas, German Lloyds, and the British Corporation of General Classification societies under which such ships passing through the waterway could be certified. The American Bureau of Shipping, which by the Merchant Marine Act of 1920 was made the official classification society of the United States, was not on the list. Excluding vessels classified by the American Bureau would deny the use of the waterway, it was said, to more than 900,000 tons of American shipping, including vessels of the United States Navy. The oversight was immediately called by officers here of the American Bureau to Stevenson Taylor, president of the bureau, then in Europe, and he called it to the attention of the Suez Canal Company. The result of this action, Mr. Taylor reported on his arrival home, was that a promise was given it would be immediately remedied. The Standard and other oil-carrying companies, as well as the officials of the Shipping Board and the American Bureau, were intensely interested in the matter. Had the order stood as first given, it was explained, it would have worked a serious hardship not only on American tonnage, but American business as well. Prompt action of the canal authorities in insisting that tank ships using the waterway be classified is to assure that an accident will not happen which might block the canal. In construction certain technical details are insisted upon which must apply to vessels of all nations. Mr. Taylor has been abroad for several weeks visiting the agents of the bureau in Europe.

PROHIBITION BILL FOR ENGLAND.

Lady Astor's Measure.

Prohibition by a process of attrition faces England if the so-called "popular control" bill, introduced by Lady Astor, becomes law and is carried to a conclusion. This measure has the support of the Church Temperance Movement in England and many social workers. Unlike the Volstead Law, Lady Astor's bill does not prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor and leave the rest to enforcement legislation. It is a document of more than fifty pages, which deal with every phase of the question and seeks to meet all the objections that might be advanced by its opponents.

Broadly, it provides for local option with compensation for the liquor trade. In the event the measure becomes law, elections are to be held every three years at which the voters will be called upon to register their sentiments on three propositions: No change, reorganization and no licence.

No change means that conditions stay as at present. Reorganization means that the Government board of control provided for under the Bill act, shall take over the liquor business with power to run the saloons, breweries, distilleries or any business now carried on under licence. No licence means that the sale of liquor shall be abolished. In the event a district registered its choice in the same manner as two succeeding polls there would be no election for six years and then unless demanded by 5 per cent. of the electors.

An important feature of the bill and a possible power, however, is that it provides that once "no change" has been abandoned in favour of one of the other choices, a return to the private saloon may not be made on any terms.

COMPENSATION FROM PROFITS. The compensation feature of the measure is drawn to rot the liquor trade of the argument that it is being deprived of a living and provides for no drain on the taxpayers. When the measure becomes law all liquor dealers in open sale are to pay a fixed percentage of their annual profits to the Board of Control and a similar amount is to be deducted from the profits of all saloons operating under the Board of Control. Any money remaining from State operation after the expenses of the board have been met will also go to the compensation fund. Compensation is to be based on the annual profits of the establishments for the poll which forced them to turn their properties over to the State or go out of business, and a smaller amount is to be paid if the saloons are voted out after a number of polls than if they are abolished at the first election or the ground that, after the age goes into effect, the owners should take warning of an approaching change in sentiment and make their own provisions for prohibition.

INCREASES AGE LIMIT TO EIGHTEEN.

Other reforms embodied in the bill are increasing the age of persons to whom liquor may be sold to eighteen. Regulation of the sale of liquor in clubs and provision for a referendum on Sunday closing.

Lady Astor's bill, therefore, although multitudinous, embodies the platform for which the churches announce they have been fighting, namely, local option, increase of the age for sale to minors, control of clubs and Sunday closing. How soon Parliament will be prepared to pass such a measure and what strength the prohibitionist will be able to muster among the voters are questions which nobody is ready to answer.

A humorous feature of the Bill is a provision that it shall not apply to passenger vessels, but there must be no sale in territorial waters adjacent to no-licence area and there arises the possibility that American Shipping Board vessels may yet get in trouble for having a bar open too near the English coast.

PEKING MEDICAL STUDENTS. About 40 students have just completed the examinations required of the students expecting to enter the Peking Union Medical College. Examinations were held at the Y.M.C.A. under the direction of Dr. W. W. Stiffer, until recently professor of physics of Peking Union Medical College. Dr. Stiffer will spend this year as a member of the faculty of Canton Christian College on special leave from the Peking institution.

THE LIGHT-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

How Leonard Beat Tendler.

At Jersey City on July 27, Benny Leonard, world's champion lightweight, successfully defended his title against Low Tendler, the Philadelphia boxer, in a twelve-round no-decision bout. It was a hard-fought contest in which at one time it looked as though the title might change hands. Leonard was in distress for just a moment, but his wonderful physical condition enabled him to recuperate and stem the tide and finish the winner.

For the first three rounds Tendler held the lead over Leonard. It was not until the third session that Benny landed his first really square right to the chin. Tendler jumped out in front by sending his left to the body and jaw in the first two rounds, and he seemed quite able to hit the champion. Among the first blows scored was a left by Tendler, which landed over the champion's right eye in the first round. From then on Leonard's right optic was bleary. Shortly after this, however, Tendler butted Leonard and the champion's right eye became cut.

In those early rounds Tendler was a big surprise. He pounded Leonard around the body and head with his left. The champion did not seem able to get started, but he got going in the fifth, and in the sixth he began to hit on all cylinders. He staggered Tendler with right crosses to the jaw, and split Tendler's lips with several hard right uppercuts.

TENDLER TOO TIGHT.

Came the seventh—the round in which the champion boasted he would knock out Tendler. But the round flew by with Tendler still among those present, although Leonard tried valiantly to fulfill his promise. He did cross his right to Tendler's chin in this period, causing Charley Leonard, the champion's brother, to say: "Tendler's just a tough fellow; that's all." In the eighth, however, Leonard's war of attrition charged their cry when Tendler shot over a left to the chin and the champion's knees sagged.

Through the eighth and ninth they battled at the same steady clip. At the end of the eighth, the heads of both were bloody, but unbroken, and if there was any lack of confidence about Tendler, he certainly had not shown it up to then, or did not reveal it by the remark he made at the end of the session. "How do you feel, Benny?" he smiled through bleeding lips.

There was no question as to whom carried the tenth. Time and time again Leonard crossed his right and Tendler appeared to be tired.

By the time the eleventh was out of the way it looked as if Leonard had completely figured out Tendler's left-handed style. He had low missing with his left lead and falling off balance in attempts to land.

In the final round Leonard made a great attempt to win by a knockout. Once he crossed his right flush to the chin and Tendler staggered to the ropes. Just before the bell the Philadelphia boxer showed he still had a dash by shooting his left to the champion's chin at close quarters. It was a terrifically wasted contest. From the start both boxers showed that they were out to win as quickly as possible. It was a double triumph for Leonard, for he not only defeated Tendler but he proved that he could make the weight and be strong.

NO CLOSING OF SHEERNESS DOCKYARD.

After interviewing the Admiralty a deputation reported to Sheerness District Council that there was no suggestion of closing Sheerness Dockyard. Discharges are expected to cease shortly.

PICTURES BY "MODE-N" MASTERS SEIZED. Oil-paintings bearing the signature of modern masters were impounded by Paris detectives in view of the prosecution of their owners who, it is alleged, have repeatedly sold counterfeit paintings for immense sums to innocent picture lovers. In order not to create a panic in the Paris art sale shops, the utmost secrecy is being observed with regard to the names of the men about to be prosecuted, as well as the whereabouts of the ateliers where the paintings were discovered. Among the masters who appear to have been particularly honoured among the fraudulent vendors is Carrière.

EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rate: Closing Rate on Page 11.)
SELLING.

T/T	2.654
Demand	2.613/16
30 d/s	
60 d/s	
90 d/s	2.7
T/T Shanghai	Nom
T/T Singapore	110.4
T/T Japan	120
T/T India	197.4
Demand, India	
T/T San Francisco & New York	57.4
T/T Java	143
T/T Manila	Nom
T/T Hongkong	7.43
Demand, Paris	

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	2.754
4 m/s. D/P	2.774
5 m/s. L/C	2.714/16
10 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	2.814
10 d/s. San Francisco & New York	53
4 m/s. Marks	Nom
4 m/s. Franco	7.78
5 m/s. Franco	7.88
Demand, Germany	
Demand, New York	57.4
T/T Bombay	196.4
T/T Calcutta	
Demand, Calcutta	196.4
On Yokohama	119.4
Demand, Manila	116
Demand, Singapore	110
Demand, Batavia	147.4
On Haiphong	Nom
On Saigon	81.4
On Bangkok	81.4
Sovereign	7.70
Gold leaf per Tael	44.4
Say Silver, ready	33.4
forward	33.4
Bank of England rates	5
New York/London	4.484

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H.K. 50 ct. pieces	par
10	1.32 pm
5	3.162 di
Canton sub. coin	19.97 di

Hongkong, Sept. 4, 1932.

WEATHER REPORT.

Sept. 4, 10 a.m. Temperature decreased considerably from Vladivostok to Nemuro. It has increased considerably at Shanghai and slightly from Formosa to Indo-China and the Philippines.

The Shanghai typhoon is now shown as an elongated depression from the Yellow Sea to the N.E. of the Sea of Japan, with probably two centres.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.33 inch. Total since January 1st, 55.19 inches, against an average of 61.25 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Formosa Channel	Light, variable winds.
2 South coast of China, between H.K. & Lamocks.	S. winds, moderate.
3 Hongkong to Gap Rock	generally overcast, occasional rain.
4 South coast of China, between H.K. & Hainan.	

I. F. CLAXTON, Director.
H.K. Observatory, Sept. 4, 1932.

TIME SIGNALS.

The time ball on Kowloon Signal Hill is dropped daily at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. except on Saturdays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. and on Sundays and Holidays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. only.

The ball is hoisted half mast at the 55th minute and full mast at the 57th minute. Should the ball fail to drop at the correct time, it will be lowered at five minutes past the hour and the ordinary routine repeated at following hour, if possible.

Should the time ball be out of order the above routine will be carried out with flag "Z" on the storm signal mast.

The signal are also given at night by means of three white lamps mounted vertically on the Observatory wireless mast. From 8h. 56m. 0s. to 9h. 0m. 0s. p.m. the lamps are extinguished momentarily at the even seconds except at the 2nd, 28th, 50th, 52nd, and 54th of each minute.

The hours refer to Hongkong Standard Time (8 hours of tea Greenwich).

HOTELS.

LEADING FAR EASTERN HOTELS.

HONGKONG: Hongkong Hotel, Peak Hotel, Repulse Bay Hotel.
SHANGHAI: Astor House Hotel, Palace Hotel, Grand Hotel Kaliae.
PEKING: Grand Hotel des Wagon Lits.
The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd. In conjunction with The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. and The Grand Hotel des Wagons Ltd.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION. ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING. TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR. HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS. Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA J. WITCHELL, Manager."

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KINGSLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL.

KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON. SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents. Are resident Managers.

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SOLE AGENT. MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD., HONGKONG.

RIVER LEVELS.

As a guide to shipmasters and others interested in the water levels of the river we have been requested by the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung to publish the following table of water levels. The levels are taken at 10 a.m. each day.

Place of Observation	Highest W. L. ever recorded	Lowest W. L. ever recorded	W. L. Sept. 1	W. L. Sept. 2
Wuchow, West River	-19.50	-2.42	50.50	50.80
Kongmoon, "	-14.70	-0.80	11.10	11.30
Linkongchow, North	-37.00	0	15.00	
Samsui, "	-27.25	-5.00	19.00	10.50
Sheshung, East	-15.15	-0.98	10.40	11.00

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day	on date.	on date.
	at 2 p.m.	5 a.m. 3 p.m.
Sarometer	29.64	29.70 29.7
Temperature	81	78 79
Humidity	85	93 94
Wind Direction	CALM	CALM N
Wind Force	0	0 1
Weather	o	cin o
Rain	0.54	0.00 0.17
Highest open air		
Temperature on the	3rd	8
Lowest open air		
Temperature on the	4th	78

T. F. CLAXTON, Direction.
H.K. Observatory, Sept. 4.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 9.00 a.m.	every 15 mins
10.00	to 11.00 a.m.	15 mins
11.00	to 12.00 p.m.	15 mins
12.30	to 1.30 p.m.	15 mins
2.30	to 4.00 p.m.	15 mins
4.00	to 4.15 p.m.	15 mins

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 a.m.	to 9.00 a.m.	every 15 mins
9.30 a.m.	to 11.00 a.m.	15 mins
11.15 a.m.	to 12.00 p.m.	15 mins
12.30 p.m.	to 1.30 p.m.	15 mins
1.45 p.m.	to 2.00 p.m.	15 mins

SATURDAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 9.00 a.m.	every 15 mins
10.00	to 11.00 a.m.	15 mins
11.00	to 12.00 p.m.	15 mins
12.30	to 1.30 p.m.	15 mins
2.30	to 4.00 p.m.	15 mins
4.00	to 4.15 p.m.	15 mins

SUNDAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 9.00 a.m.	every 15 mins
10.00	to 11.00 a.m.	15 mins
11.00	to 12.00 p.m.	15 mins
12.30	to 1.30 p.m.	15 mins
1.45 p.m.	to 2.00 p.m.	15 mins

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m.	to 9.00 p.m.	every 15 mins
9.30 p.m.	to 11.00 p.m.	15 mins
11.15 p.m.	to 12.00 a.m.	15 mins

SPECIAL CARS.

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ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE CORONET

Monday, Tuesday, Wed.

2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15

ROGUES AND ROMANCE.

KOWLOON THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9.15

THE WOMAN IN HIS HOUSE.

7 Reels. Comedies.



Hongkong's Most Modern & Coolest Picture Palace.

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Usual Prices. Booking at the THEATRE.

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FREE FERRY TICKETS BOTH WAYS.
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Saturdays 2 to 2.15 p.m. 4.30 to 5.15 p.m. and 6 to 9 p.m.
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UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here—

KIKKAW STAMMER Glenbeg Ewo, from Shanghai.
Messagerie for Surkinju Chaffout Chinois Andrelebon, from Shanghai.

Charol, from Tokyo.
Oswald Passenger Sardinia, from Tientsin.

Wingcum Guinglee Victoria Street, from Yokohama.
Linyimchin No. 7 Leungtai Terrace, from Shanghai.

Donzeongyo Dahdoso Yellingchoy, from Shanghai.
2544, from Peking.

Kwongshungchong, from Yokohama.
Kochemioz/c/o Great Eastern Hotel, from Amoy.

Yutai Winglok Street, from Shanghai.
Aunbin, from Taipei.

(Celery) Shunchong 1 Kwong-yuen Street East, from Kobe.

Kianhongchan 105 Tekbutoh-tiong, from Amoy.

Vongtsongpao 15 Landale Street, from Shanghai.

Kianghing Englok Street, from Taipei.

Loontengsiu, from Amoy.

Menelechan, from Shanghai.
Chengsychor, 11 Old Peel Street Fourth Floor, from Shanghai.

Hooson, from Peking.
Yuetai, from Keelung.

TH. KRING, Superintendent.
Hongkong, August 31, 1932.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.
15445/25th, Latham, from London.

18189/30th, Mayerene, from Sydney P.O.

18236/30th, Mayerene, from Singapore.

16565/27th, Perrygine, from London.

16368/27th, Sidililita, from New York.

M. E. F. AIRRY, Superintendent.
Hongkong, August 31, 1932.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by Alfred Morley at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria Hongkong.